PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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The Daily Commercial

THANKS.—We are indebted to I. B. Gara, Esq., Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, for a certified copy of the licence law.

In the *Advocate* intends to say the COMMERCIAL refused to publish "the Defense of the Fathers" it is in error. We never heard of it before, and do not even now know to what it alludes.

MARITAL CRUELTY.—There are now pending before the Supreme Court of Rhode Island twenty-two petitions for divorce, of which seventy-two come from discontented or ill-treated wives. The large number of complaints of cruelty suggests sundry unpleasant reflections.

MONUMENT TO ARTEMUS WARD.—Mr. Hall, formerly of the New Orleans *Crescent*, has gone to New York to organize Printers' Societies to collect from each printer the amount paid him for the setting up of one thousand "ems," which is to be applied to the erection of a monument to Artemus Ward, whose body Mr. Hall will bring from England during the summer.

THE APPETITE.—There is a great deal of talk in the St. Louis papers about rebuilding the Lindell Horse on a grander and more colossal scale than ever, but we do not think the project will be carried out. It cost nearly a million before, and a few weeks after it was opened sold for one-third of that amount. Better build hotels suited to the size and business wants of the city.

THE *Tribune* thinks if Mr. English, the Democratic candidate, had been as poor a man as Mr. Hawley, his opponent, he would not have been elected. An exposure of some things that were done is promised. This, says the *Tribune*, may not change the result of the election, but it will deprive it of any political significance, and will hand this Copperhead success as more disgraceful than any defeat, and as likely to be in the end more damaging."

DEFICIENCY SUPPLIED.—It has been our national boast that we had the biggest rivers, lakes, cataracts, and other geographical features in this country that could be found elsewhere in the world; but we had to be comparatively modest on the subject of mountains. Our acquisition of the Russian Possessions will supply this deficiency. There is a mountain there called St. Elins, which is eighteen thousand feet above the level of the sea, or four thousand feet higher than Mount Blanc. Moreover its ascent is much more dangerous and exciting.

BRIGAND HUNTING.—A novel and exhilerating species of chace has just been inaugurated in Italy. The Government has resolved to rid the country of its greatest pest—brigandage, and to accomplish this not only are the mountains to be scoured by numerous detachments of chasseurs, but the further inducement of pecuniary reward is offered in the hope of getting the peasantry to capture or betray the robbers instead of harboring them as has been the custom hitherto. Twelve hundred dollars is offered for the leader of any band, dead or alive, and six hundred dollars each for his followers. The temptation is great in a country where the former sum is regarded as a splendid fortune.

HARRIS ON MEXICO.—Isham G. Harris, once Governor of Tennessee, seems doomed to be a wanderer on the face of the earth. During the war he had to travel more and start on shorter notice than any civilian, not a newspaper correspondent, in the country. After the conflict was over he went to try his fortunes in Mexico. The experiment was unsuccessful, and he once more seeks some new field of enterprise, shaking the dust from his boots as he departs. He thinks Mexico can never be thoroughly governed until seven-eighths of the present population have been exterminated, or an armed sentinel placed at the door of every shanty in the country." Further he complains that his companion rebel emigrants were "more adventurers." Will he be good enough to explain what he was himself?

KOSSUTH CONTENT.—The celebrated Magyar exile has written on to a friend expressing his satisfaction at the recent wise action of the Austrian Government in its relations with Hungary. He says he will have to end his life in a foreign land, and adds: "You know that I cannot, and ought not to accept an amnesty. And, beside, of what further use could I be? The bitter years of exile have broken my strength." A doubt may reasonably be entertained about the sincerity of this. A pleasant cottage near London, with troops of friends and pleasant company, have probably been better for his health than the excitement of political agitation in his own country would have been. But then there was always a prominent vein of humbug in Louis Kossuth's public character.

Seasonable Business Hours.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR: I read with much interest your article yesterday relative to more seasonable hours for business, which "change of base," has been initiated by our county courts.

In order to make the change of real advantage to business men in general, you will have to reconcile the community to abolishing the old fashioned dinner hour of one o'clock, for the more modern one of five or 6 P. M., and contenting themselves with a lunch for noon. It may, at first sight, seem a deprivation to a person accustomed to it, to forego dinner at or about noon, but one soon becomes used to it and prefers it. Especially in warm and sultry weather is it more pleasant to eat a regular meal towards the cool of the day, than to attempt a regular of course of soups, dessert, &c. A slight lunch when the sun is in his meridian, is more healthful as well as more sensible, as we are all apt to do what Dr. Franklin remarked of people in his day, that "since the recent improvements in the art of cookery, mankind eat about twice as much as nature requires."

This subject might be enlarged upon both to the health and convenience of everybody, but enough at present. B. G. M.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Archbishop Spaulding will administer the rite of confirmation in Washington on Sunday next, and soon after leave for Rome, to consult with the Pope and Cardinals as to the spiritual estate of Catholics in this country.

Another Mass Convention will be held in North Carolina very soon, composed of original and unconditional Union men, who will repudiate the party organization effected at the recent Raleigh meeting. Their platform will be manhood suffrage, while the Holdenites have merely pledged themselves to impartial suffrage.

The *Times'* Washington special says: There is not one word of truth in the telegraphic dispatch that the President had been advised of an intention or purpose to go before the Supreme Court, or all or any of the Judges thereof, in person to procure an injunction to restrain action under the reconstruction laws.

Information has been received in Washington that Judge Lynch, recently appointed District Attorney, vice Andrew J. Herron, removed by General Sheridan, will, as soon as possible, proceed to the indictment of John T. Monroe, ex-Mayor, J. Adams, ex-Chief of Police, and other municipal authorities, for inciting and participating in the riots of July last.

A *Herald* dispatch says: A large mass meeting of colored voters was held in Macon, Ga., on March 26th, at which sentiments were expressed favoring affiliation with the white voters.

The *Herald's* Southern letters state that the people of Texas, near the Rio Grande border, are utterly indifferent about the workings of the military reconstruction bill, professing really as much allegiance to Mexico as they do to the United States, and taking decidedly more interest in her affairs.

Joseph Cracheson, a Deputy Collector of Internal revenue was put on trial, charged with having embezzled the sum of nearly ten thousand dollars, which he had collected for taxes at various times during 1864 and 1865, from residents of Staten Island.

The new Academy of Music, New York Tuesday night was the scene of a gas explosion about an hour previous to the nightly performance, which came near causing another serious fire. The property man was so seriously injured about the face and chest that he is in a very critical condition.

The New York *Herald's* Constantinople correspondence, dated February 28th, says: Turkey is concentrating her hosts of various nationalities in great force in and around Constantinople. Russia is reinforcing her regiments, and advancing on her frontier lines, and the Turks, of all classes, seemed impressed with the belief that a struggle was at hand in which the Sultan's position must be maintained at the cost of much blood, or else he must be retired from Europe to the Asiatic shores of the Bosphorus. The Viceroy of Egypt moved, it is thought by French advice, bears himself more independently towards the Sultan, as he understands the near approach of war.

The heirs of Annecke Jans have resolved to bring suit against the Trinity Church, New York, for their property, in the United States Courts.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1867. NO. 176.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Senate Executive Session.

The Impeachment Question.

Removal of the New Orleans Rebels.

General Sheridan's Right Questioned.

The Improvement of Western Rivers.

The Russian Cession Treaty to be Held Over for the Present.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1867.

No More Radical Nominations.

The Senate spent all day in executive session, in discussing the Maryland appointments. The President sent in but few new and unimportant nominations, and is declared by the office-seekers in the Senate lobbies to have changed his tactics, and will appoint no more radicals to offices.

The Impeachment Matter.

The House Judiciary Committee have adjourned until May. The members of the Committee state that the final report on impeachment will certainly be agreed on before July, and it is of course determined to hold a summer session of Congress if a majority of the Committee recommend impeachment. Outsiders of conservative tendencies believe that impeachment will not be agreed on, but these more radical are equally confident that the reverse will be the case.

General Sheridan's Policy.

It is stated to-day that the Attorney General will soon give an opinion as to whether General Sheridan had any right, under the military reconstruction act to remove State officials from office in Louisiana. The President is represented as being of the opinion that he has no such right under the law. If the Attorney General reports to that effect, the recently displaced officers will undoubtedly be restored by the President.

The White House.

The halls and ante-rooms of the Executive Mansion were literally blocked to-day by the crowds of office-seekers. The crowd exceeded anything of the kind for months past. The President was almost exhausted by three P. M., and not one-third had obtained interviews.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

Orange Judd, the publisher of the *Agriculturist*, and Horace Capron, of Illinois, are the prominent candidates for the position of Commissioner of Agriculture. The President is determined to remove Newton.

Wants Instructions.

General Sheridan has telegraphed here for instructions as to the policy he shall pursue in Louisiana, in making further removals of Louisiana officials, and as to the mode of carrying out the registration feature of the reconstruction act.

River Improvements.

The State Department, to-day, officially promulgates a law, passed last week, that the Chief of Engineers may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, employ such civil engineers, not exceeding five in number, for the purpose of executing surveys and improvements of Western and Northwestern rivers, ordered by Congress, as may be necessary to the proper and diligent prosecution of the same, and persons so employed may be allowed a reasonable compensation for their services, not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars per annum.

Arms for Tennessee.

The law to supply Tennessee with arms as approved by the President and made public to-day is as follows: That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to furnish arms and equipments to the State of Tennessee, sufficient for ten thousand militia, to be accounted for by the State of Tennessee to the Government of the United States.

Distribution of Seeds.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, under the fifty thousand dollars appropriation made by Congress, is distributing seeds of vegetables and cereals to the destitute people of the South.

The Cincinnati Postoffice.

It was confidently expected that Capt. Sebastian would be nominated to-day as Postmaster at Cincinnati, but an unexpected delay arose at the White House, and nothing was done.

The Russian Treaty.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations decided at their meeting this morning not to report the Russian cession treaty to the Senate at present.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1867.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following: Postmasters—John M. Hulskimap, Pelar, Pennsylvania; A. H. Edwards, St. Charles, Missouri; Rebecca Adams, Fort Madison, Iowa; Elliot Shuriz, Marshalltown, Iowa; Marcus Bosborn, Rock Island, Illinois; Casper P. Ford, Clinton, Illinois; A. Vaudoren, Tuscaloosa, Illinois; Humphrey Hooper, Allianca, Michigan; Wm. H. Bliss, Hamilton, Ohio; John H. Shuttleworth, Clarksburg, West Virginia; W. G. Terril, Newport, Kentucky; Charles A. McGregor, Pontiac, Illinois; Wm. H. Goddson, Bellevue, Ohio; Wm. W. Owen, Muskegon, Wisconsin.

Receiver of Public Monies.—Geo. McLeon, Helena, Montana Territory.

Supervising Inspector of Steamboats—Third District—G. W. Morris.

Surveyor of Customs—For Parkersburg, West Virginia, Thos. G. Gordon.

REJECTIONS.

The Senate rejected the following: Postmasters—Oswell C. Waller, Jeffersville, Ind.; Chas. R. Collen, Mt. Vernen, Iowa; S. J. Bradbury, Wautega, Ill.; Martha A. Robinson, El Paso, Ill.; Sherburne Gaige, Jonesville, Mich.; Robert A. Patterson, Byram, Ohio.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Edward S. Bragg, Fourth District, Wisconsin; John Hill, Ninth District, Illinois.

United States Consul at Dublin—William B. West, Wisconsin.

Collector of Internal Revenue—August Shaffer, Third District, Missouri.

Register of the Land-office—J. J. Moore, Montana territory.

AFTER THE WHISKY SWINDLERS.

A special agent of Internal Revenue has been sent to Philadelphia, to institute measures looking to the immediate enforcement of the law requiring the forfeiture of distilled spirits offered for sale at a lower price than the tax imposed by law thereon.

MARSHAL OF SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Richard Parsons, of Cleveland, was today appointed by the United States Supreme Court, Marshal. He was qualified and entered upon his duties.

THE ROMAN LOAN.

Upwards of two millions of dollars of the Roman loan has been taken in this country.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Day Passed in Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1867.

Directly after prayer and the reading of the journal, the Senate went into Executive Session.

Great Haul of Counterfeiters.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 3.—Colonel Wood, of the Secret Detective Corps of the United States Government, and Assistant Deputy Marshals, made a grand raid yesterday on buyers and sellers of counterfeit Government Treasury notes, fractional currency, etc. They have, up to now, arrested twenty persons, whose residence is in Western New York, and lodged them in jail in this city. Warrants were issued by the United States Commissioner and Hurlbut, and examination of the arrested parties was before him.

Eighteen more prisoners have been brought in this evening and lodged in jail. The last list resided mostly in the southern tier of counties.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2.—The Board of Trade banquet last night was a brilliant affair. Gov. Orr made an elaborate speech on the situation, counseling prompt compliance with the requirements of Congress. Gen. Sickles also spoke, foreshadowing in general terms his policy as District Commander. He has issued an order prohibiting elections for the present, and announcing that he will appoint sheriffs and other civil officers upon the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents.

From Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Honolulu advices to March 11th, are received. The affairs of Walker, Allen & Co., are being rapidly closed. The corner stone of the proposed Reformed Catholic Cathedral was laid by his Majesty, assisted by Bishop Staley and clergy. The church is intended as a memorial of the late Kamehameha.

HARRISBURG.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEGISLATURE.

Local Bills Passed Both Houses.

Discussion of the Consolidation Bill.

The "Free Railroad Law" in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 3, 1867.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed: To divorce Henry Warner Rotto, and Arabella, his wife.

Supplement to the act annexing Manchester to Allegheny City.

Act vacating the Methodist Burial Ground in the city of Pittsburgh.

To incorporate the Pittsburgh and Waynesburg Railroad and Transportation Company.

Act relating to tavern licences in Greene county.

To incorporate the McKeesport Gas Works.

To pay the expenses of guarding the Washington Jail.

To incorporate the Tidioute Railroad Company.

To prohibit the killing of game in Fayette township.

To incorporate the Union Passenger Railroad, Pittsburgh.

Act to purchase a law library for Allegheny county.

To increase the taxes of the borough of Tarentum.

Act relating to management of Allegheny county prison.

To lay out a State road in Allegheny and Washington counties.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed.

Supplement to Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad.

Act relating to local bounties in Lawrence county.

To incorporate the Sharon Savings Bank.

Supplement to Lawrence Railroad and Transportation Company.

To incorporate the Rural Valley and Reynoldsville Railroad.

To incorporate the Franklin Passenger Railroad.

The Consolidation Bill.

Large delegations are here for and against consolidation. A conference was held to-day, and after the arguments of the several parties were heard the bill was amended under the supervision of Esquire Steel, and passed the Senate. It will pass the House to-morrow.

The General Railroad Law.

The special order this evening was the free railroad law, passed in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Lee, of Philadelphia, moved to refer the bill to the Railroad Committee, which was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Jenks, Myers and Delsc, who charged the members with a violation of the faith which was pledged by both parties in the last gubernatorial campaign. The motion to commit was not agreed to, by 46 against 35. The bill went to a third reading by yeas 46, nays 35—not a two-thirds vote, so the rules could not be suspended for final passage. All the Allegheny delegation were in their seats and voted aye.

CONSOLIDATION.

BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE.

Important Amendments to Original Bill.

Proposed City Divided Into Three Districts.

Highly Important Sections Stricken Out.

The Bridges to be Made Free.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 3, 1867.

The consolidation bill passed the Senate by consent of both sides, with the following amendments to the original bill: In the first section it is provided that a copy of the surveys made be placed in the Recorder of Deeds' office, and in the office of the Commissioners. The second section divides the proposed city into three districts—south of the river, north of the river, and between the rivers. If any of said districts votes against consolidation, it shall not be included in the city. The third allows each ward, borough and township to elect councilmen separately.

The fifth makes it the duty of assessors to make real estate used for agricultural purposes in the rural districts to be taxed two-thirds as much as city property.

The following sections were stricken out: 24th, 29th to 39th, inclusive, and 41 to 52, inclusive. An additional section, appointing commissioners, makes the commission to consist of William Wade, Thos. M. Howe, and Wm. Dilworth. In case of a vacancy, the District Court of Allegheny is to appoint. They are to appraise the cash value, first deducting the efron any reserved or contingent fund, to property, rights, &c., held by any bridge, turnpike or plank road company, and return said appraisement to the Mayor and Councils before the first day of February, 1869. The Council is to create a loan, entitled "Bridge loan," and to make free all the bridges and highways, provided the holders of stock receive their per centage upon the appraised value; and provided further that if any corporation refuse to tender their bridge within three months, the city shall make free the bridge.

BY FOREIGN MAILS.

Reform Leaders in Consultation—Confederate Bondholders to Institute Proceedings Against the United States.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The steamships Arago and Java, from Europe, arrived to-day. The Java brings advices from Liverpool to the 23d, and from Queenstown to the 24th.

Mr. Gladstone, on the 21st, invited his supporters to a meeting at his house, to consider their course on the Government reform bill, and about two hundred members of the House of Commons responded to the invitation. Mr. Gladstone recommended that the second reading of the bill should pass unchallenged, but that if the clause embodying the principle of duality of voting was not abandoned and the difficulties as regards compound householders equitably adjusted, and if these concessions were not distinctly made in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech on the second reading, another meeting of the Liberal party should be convened, and he would then propose that a cardinal vote should be taken on the question, that the Speaker do leave the chair in order to go into committee. This, he explained, would have substantially the same effect as a vote against second reading, while it would give the government ample opportunity for deciding whether they they would insist on retaining the present objectionable provisions of the bill.

Mr. Roebuck said he should support the second reading, but acquiesced in Mr. Gladstone's proposal.

Mr. Bright spoke strongly against the bill as it now stands, but supported Mr. Gladstone's suggestions.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says Mr. Gladstone alluded to a rumor that the Government intended to propose going into committee on the bill to a late period. Mr. Gladstone said he intended very strongly to oppose that course. The same paper says Mr. Bright's speech was very moderate in tone, and he intimated the belief that he should have no difficulty in backing the policy of the Liberals as a party.

Mr. Gladstone intimated that he should propose in committee a larger extension of the county franchise, and some other alterations in the bill.

At a meeting of Confederate bondholders in London, it was resolved to furnish a committee with funds to institute legal proceedings against the United States, and protesting against the United States Congress and Legislatures of Southern States passing any law to prejudice their rights, and the contract made with such States.

The new Cunard liner Russia was launched on the 20th.

Arrival of a Sealing Vessel.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 3.—The steamer Mastiff, the first of the sealing fleet, arrived at Harbor Grace yesterday, having taken 16,500 seals. She reports favorably to the prospects of the fisheries.

Woolen Mills Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The extensive woolen mills of B. Schofield, Manayunk, were burned last night. The fire originated in the dyeing house. Loss $160,000; insured for only $8,000.

St. Louis Election.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Fuller returns show that the Radical city ticket was elected yesterday by an average majority of 2,700. The Board of Aldermen stands thirteen Radicals to nine opposition.

BY THE CABLE.

M. Schneider to Succeed Count Walewski.

Ship New Hampshire Lost at Sea.

EIGHT OF THE CREW PERISH.

Count Walewski's Successor.

PARIS, April 3.—M. Schneider, Vice President of the French Corps Legislatif, succeeds to the Presidency, which was made vacant by the resignation of Count Walewski.

Negotiations Stopped.

Negotiations looking to the acquisition of Luxembourg to the French Empire have been stopped.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, April 3.—The steamer Heela, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 3.—The steamer America, from New York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—The ship New Hampshire, from Shields, bound to Bombay, was abandoned at sea on the 26th of March. Eight of her crew perished.

London Money Market.

LONDON, April 3, 3 P. M.—Consols declined since noon ¼, and are quoted at 90¾.

LONDON, April 3, Evening.—Consols, 91; Five-Twenties, 75. Illinois Central, 78¾; Erie, 39.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, P. M., April 3.—Five-Twenties, 78.

FRANKFORT, April 3.—United States bonds closed at 77¾.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, P. M., April 3.—Five-Twenty bonds, 81¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 3, Noon.—Cotton dull, with a downward tendency.

Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Barley advanced 1d., and is quoted at 4s. 7d. Oats advanced: the opening sales at 3s. 4d. Wheat—12s. 3d. for Red Western, and 13s. 5d. for California white.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, April 3.—Cotton closes dull: sales 10,000 bales: middling uplands 12¾ (@12⅝d; Orleans 13¼d.

Breadstuffs—There have been large sales of California wheat for export to New York. Closing figures—Flour 28s 9d; No. 1 red wheat 13s 5d; white California wheat 13s 8d; corn 30s 3d (@30s 6d; barley 4s 5d; oats 2s 4d.

Provisions closes generally dull; pork heavy at 77s 6d. Beef 127s 6d. Bacon 38s 6d. Cheese 60s. Lard 49s.

Produce unchanged, except a decline of 3d in the morning on common rosin, and an advance of 3d in spirits of turpentine. They are quoted respectively at at 8s 6d and 37s 3d.

Injunction Granted.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—In the case of the Goodyear Hemless Rubber Company vs. Drs. Tait and Hunt, Judge Leavitt to-day, following the course of the United States Courts in Chicago and St. Louis, granted a temporary injunction restraining the defendant from the use of so-called hemless rubber in their possession, except on giving bond for the profits of their works, in case, upon a final hearing, the suit should go against them.

Manhood Suffrage in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., April 2.—The Senate resolution for manhood suffrage was taken up in the House to-day. An amendment was agreed to disfranchising rebels and deserters. The resolution was finally passed by 54 to 39.

COLUMBUS, O. April 2.—The House passed the Senate Manhood Suffrage resolution as amended: yeas 55, nays 39. It will go to the Senate to-morrow.

The Connecticut Election.

NEW HAVEN, April 3.—English's majority is 670. The Senate stands eleven Republicans and ten Democrats; House, 121 Republicans and 117 Democrats.

HARTFORD, April 3.—Full returns from every town and county in English and Hawley, 43,258. The Senate stands eleven Republicans and ten Democrats; House 127 Republicans and 111 Democrats.

Men Injured.

MONTPELIER, VT., April 3.—Two men were seriously injured, one fatally, by the premature discharge of a gun while firing a salute in honor of the Connecticut election.

Expedition Against the Indians.

For some time past, General Hancock has been busily engaged preparing for a move into the Indian country as soon as the weather would permit. On the 26th instant, the General left Leavenworth with about five hundred troops, to join the main force at Fort Larned. The full strength of the command will be about one thousand five hundred men. A large number of celebrated Indian chiefs and warriors accompany this expedition as scouts, spies, &c. General Hancock's object with a display of force is to strengthen the wavering and overawe and force to terms the hostile. This expedition will remove the Indians, who have been organized for the purpose of preventing the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, though what they call their objections.

IGNORANCE IN FRANCE.—According to an official French report on primary education, the average number of men in France who are unable to sign their marriage registers is twenty-six per cent., and of women more that forty-one per cent. In some localities, however, the proportion is far higher—seventy-seven per cent. among the men, and ninety-eight per cent. among the women. The *Debats*, commenting on this, says: "The figures, though almost incredible, are nevertheless official; and they eloquently show how much there is still necessary to remedy this state of intellectual and moral misery among a part of the population."

In the book, or collection of fugitive papers written by Queen Victoria, she gives an account of the preaching of Dr. Norman McLeod, of Glasgow, and, after stating how astonished she was that any one could preach "so eloquently and touchingly without notes," she adds: "And then he prayed so kindly for me and the Prince in the after prayer that I was deeply touched; but when he invoked God's blessing on the children I felt a great lump come in my throat." She had not expected to be prayed for so kindly by a Presbyterian, and sort of all did she expect him to remember the children.

When Prince Achille Murat resided in Florida, (1847,) where he often engaged in hunting, it is said that nothing swims the water, flies the air, crawls or walks the earth, but that he served up on his table. Alligator steaks, frog's shins, boiled owls and roasted crows are found palatable; but there is one animal that the Prince don't like. The buzzard is one too many for him. He says: "I try him fried, I try him roasted. I try him stewed, and I make soup of him, but the buzzard is not good. I have no prejudice against him, but I cook him every way, and then I no like him."

James F. Cummings, who has been known since the surrender of Lee, as one of the heaviest and most daring operators in Wall street, and whose bank account was reported to be from three to ten million dollars, has just been arrested on complaint of a Georgian whom he had defrauded of $50,000 worth of goods. In 1861 he was a butcher in Tennessee, but on the opening of the rebellion became a commissary in the rebel army, and by means of his position, is said to have swindled the Confederate Government, and also citizens of North Carolina and Georgia.

THE CHITTENDEN RUINS.—A New York correspondent writes: "The work of unearthing goods from under the ruins of the Chittenden fire is still going on. Immediately following the fire the Board of Underwriters took charge of the ruins and offered to sell the 'chance' for $25,000. No one took it, however, and they went to work themselves. They soon found whole cases of goods uninjured, and so far have recovered more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth. The lower floor was stored with boxes of dry goods, and the walls falling upon them quickly after the fire commenced, protected them from the flames."

THE Superintendent of the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, near London, has been examined before the Commissioners of Lunacy on a charge of cruel treatment of his patients. Insane persons of destructive tendencies were put to bed in a state of nudity without bedding of any kind, and a patient named Hobday, having been so treated for 140 nights during the Winter of 1864-'65 died one morning soon after being unlocked.

KAUFFMAN has just finished a picture which represents Abraham Lincoln earning his first dollar. The incident is that which was often told by the late President, of the time when he ferried passengers across a river and received a silver dollar for his services. In this picture he is seen in his small skiff, resting upon his oars, and looking earnestly at the silver coin which he holds in the palm of his hand.

THE Atlanta *Era* states that the rebel Gen. John C. Breckinridge "has advised his friends to accept in good faith the Sherman Reconstruction Bill, as the surest and only mode of restoring the country to peace and quiet."

"WHY do you show favor to your enemies instead of destroying them?" said a chieftain to the Emperor Sigismund. "Do I not destroy my enemies by making them my friends?" was the Emperor's noble reply.

HORTICULTURE.

Knox's Catalogues—Something About a Famous Pittsburgh Establishment.

We have been favored with copies of the (annual) Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues issued by J. Knox, 137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The contents of these neatly printed and elaborate pamphlets commend them as a valuable *Vade Mecum* for the Orchardist, Farmer and Gardener. As books of reference they will be found comprehensive, instructive, reliable and easily understood. The varieties enumerated and described, indicate horticultural zeal, a liberal expenditure, with practical experience added to years of labor. Mr. Knox has justly attained an enviable distinction as a fruit grower and nurseryman. Mainly through his efforts the Pittsburgh market has become noted for superior strawberries, raspberries, currants and grapes, and latterly a complete assortment of seeds and agricultural implements. We are credibly informed that his sales of strawberries in the city market have amounted to over one hundred bushels per day, and grapes by the ton. In addition to which large quantities were shipped to Philadelphia and neighboring cities.

Mr. Knox has covered his extensive farm overlooking the Monongahela valley with acres of luxuriant vines and luscious fruits,—at the same time affording employment to hundreds of men, women and children, who find this kind of labor a profitable means of livelihood. While the plantations are yielding tons of fruit, extensive propagating houses and nurseries are turning out millions of plants, which find a market in every section of the Union and Canadas. Pioneers in the far West, adventurers to the gold fields, of the Pacific, cultivators of the Pilgrim rocks of New England, and her Majesty's American subjects, have ordered and received, *to good order*, plants from the Knox Farm. Largely increased facilities are annually required to meet the rapidly growing taste for fruit culture, with the satisfactory increase of business. Just as climatic changes elected the reliability of our old favorite grapes, the Catawba, and Isabella, Mr. Knox was instrumental in bringing into public favor the Concord, Hartford, Creveling, Martha and Black Hawk. These with the fine wine producers, Ives and Rentz, are destined to long enjoy their cultivation.

Mr. Knox's descriptive catalogue of vegetables, flowers, fruits and seeds needs but a cursory glance to perceive its practical directions for their culture, with decided preferences for the merits of each variety. Mention has also been avoided and only the best varieties specially recommended. The object has aimed to make the catalogue a guide to those who require a knowledge of the operations of the garden and of plants to enjoy the resources and charms of a well managed home in the country. A residence "out of town" bestows an artificial life upon the merchant and artizan from our smoky, pen-up cities. An hour in the garden, on a Summer's eve, after a day of heated toil and business anxieties, tranquilizes the mind, refreshes the body, and delights the senses with as ocliational beauty and balmy odors. It requires no favored education to study the lessons of nature but little wealth to possess the purest gems in her treasury. The vine rambles as vigorously over the porch of the humble tenant as it does on the highly ornamented trellis; the violet and mignonette bloom as sweetly beneath the cottage window as ever seen on the elegant parterre. There is no market value for the innocent, enchanting pleasures of horticulture. This enjoyment is unadulterated with strife and immorality. Many a rugged path through life has been brightened by its pursuit. Teach your children a fondness for flowers, and you will require no art gallery to elevate and influence their minds to appreciate the virtuous and beautiful.

The Way They will be Taken Care Of.

The preparations for feeding the estimated number of 10,000 daily paupers that will visit the Paris position are on a stupendous scale. Says a Paris letter: Butchers, bakers, and the entire force of household economists are raising their demands to a frightful and insolent extent. We are promised meat at four francs a pound, and everything else in proportion. It is said that the municipal authorities are determined either to return to tariff on bread and meat, if this system be persevered in, or else establish stores of immense size, on their own account, in which to provide the public with these articles at proper rates. But there is not a rumbling in Paris which is not determined to work itself into a volcanic eruption. The whole people will stand. 28 Republicans and 6 Democrats. House, 63 Republicans and 8 Democrats.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Late news from Montana says mining operations this season will be very extended, and the estimated yield of precious metals is $50,000,000.

The finest of the Lindell Hotel are being cleared away preparatory to rebuilding the edifice. The Washington avenue wall, about 200 feet of which is still standing, will be carefully taken down and be ingenously wrought into the front of the new building.

Weather clear and warm.

Evacuation of Richmond Celebrated.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3.—There was a procession of negroes to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the evacuation of Richmond. Hamlet, in his speech, warned them to beware of Southern whites, and cling to the Republicans. Senator Wilson was present, but did not address the ms.

Felger to be Hung May 15th.

HARRISBURG, April 3.—Gov. Geary issued a warrant for the execution, on the 15th of May, of Lober Felger, of Washington county, for the murder of Robert W. Dinsmore on the 4th of December, 1866.

Clerk Confided.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—A clerk named Jay, of Edmonds & Goodwin, was arrested here yesterday, charged with embezzling $20,000. A gentleman who is a stockholder in the establishment has also been implicated. The affair created much excitement.

FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.

What Men Will Wear—Spring Styles of Coats, Vests, Pants, Hats, Shoes and Canes—English and French Novelties.

As spring opens and the thick clothes of winter give way for those that are thinner, the gentlemen are naturally anxious to know how to make up a fashionable toilette. English fashions seem to prevail to a great extent, and we find the hat, the boot, the coat, watch-guard and cane are directly patterned after or imported from "the dear old mother country."

COATS AND PANTS.

The English walking sack coat, made of both rough and smooth goods, will be worn this spring to a considerable extent as a business coat. London frock coat, single and double breasted, made of English mettons, smooth faced goods, and cassimeres, lapelles and cuttons of medium size, will be extensively worn as a spring coat, both for the street and the drawing room. The favorite colors are claret, brown, dahlia, and the blues. Vests will be made of the same material as the coats, while the pants will usually be lighter. For an evening dress or opera coat, the plain black swallow-tails fashionable with vest of the same material. Silk velvet vests are out of fashion. The tendency now is to have a vesting suit as plain as possible, without even a velvet collar to the coat. The vests for evening wear are to be cut low, with only three buttons. Pants must be black and worn to match. They will be so long as to fit tightly over the boot, and are to be worn on all occasions the coat should be lined with black. For pants, the light cassimeres with hairline stripes and a wide silk band, are in great demand. Also, the plain black cassimere and white, black and white—in fact, of all colors. Shepherd's plaid and mixed Scotch cassimeres will be fashionable. All the stripes and plaids are exceedingly small and delicate; anything approaching the "loud," and not fashionable. Pants will continue to be made small in the leg.

Spring overcoats will be made of drabs, and light mixtures, steel-mixed and brown cloths.

HATS AND CAPS.

For silk hats there is to be the roll crown low English hat. The brim is to be narrow to the brim, and they are much wider than they have been for years. Low crowns are worn altogether in preference to high ones. The Heath hat, with the low crown and narrow brim, is a good rough felt hat, with the roots of the feathers inside. The Derby hat is always in demand. It has a round top and is still fashioned. The dress, or English Walton hat—a cross between the silk and felt—is also worn this spring. As a general thing caps are not in fashion, there being no call for them. The Parepa cap has what is called a melon top, pulls over in front, and carries a droop visor. It is made of the same cloth as the gentleman wear for their pants. In other styles of caps we have the soft dashes, the croquets, made of soft dashes, the katy dids, Ristori and Richelieu.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Button boots with box toes, and box-toed Congress boots with cloth tops are in the height of the mode. It may be well to state that the box-toe is the pointed English toe, with the inner sole worked up at the toe of the shoe or boot so as to lift up the upper leather, preserving its stately spring from the foot.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

White linen shirts with narrow stripes of blue, black and red stitched upon the edge of the cuffs, collars and bosom of the central box plait of the bosom are quite fashionable. Bosoms heavily embroidered will be worn for dress parties, and all boson shirts which are perfectly plain, with three small split holes for the smallest kind of diamond or pearl or gold shirt studs.

The English folded black necktie is to be now on all occasions as the dress necktie in place of white. Window or black lace ties and black grenadine ties will be worn.

Sleeve buttons, watch guards, etc., all partake of the sporting character, and are made of oxodized silver and gilt metal. They are very fashionable.

UTILIZING THE DEAD.—It seems a serious thing to make light of death, yet some disgustingly practical French *savans* proposes to literally perpetrate that enormity. His theory —advanced through the medium of *La Gazette Medicale de Lyons*—is that human bodies are at present wasted, when they might as well be utilized by distillation into gas to be used for illuminating purposes. He remarks, in a sort of grimly humorous vein: "Coal is being exhausted, and since the human carcass is capable of supplying a gas of good illuminating power, why should it not be employed to this end? In India, they say, the idea is already realized. By a process of combustion in retorts, a corpse of ordinary dimensions may be made to yield twenty-five cubic metres of illuminating gas, which, at a cost of twenty-five centimes per cubic metre, would give a value of about eight francs for a deceased friend of about medium size."

LOGICAL REASONING.—At one of the concert saloons in New York, the main attraction is a number of "pretty waiter girls," who wear dresses very much abbreviated at both ends, and are not troubled with an overplus of modesty in manner. Several of them were arrested the other night for making this lavish display of their charms, and next morning were brought before Police Magistrate Hogan. That administrator of the law discharged them, on the ground that more objectionable costumes were adopted and tolerated at a certain theater every evening. Of course the "certain theater" was Niblo's, where "The Black Crook" is being played. What Mr. Justice Hogan said was true and his decision was logically equitable.

CHILD WHIPPING.—It has been scarcely possible to take up a paper lately without coming across an account of one or more acts of fiendish cruelty practiced upon children. Within a few weeks three poor, helpless little ones—two of them mere babies—have been brutally and horribly beaten to death. In yesterday's exchanges alone we find recorded three cases of peculiar atrocity. Some strong measures are required to put a stop to these frightful abuses of parental or delegated power. We have almost come to feel in reading the details of these unnatural crimes that

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1867.

☞ The DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and, without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the cars, and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

On the third page to-day will be found an interesting account of the meeting held at Raleigh, N. C., to organize the Republican party in that State. In one sense it was one of the most important meetings ever held in this country, marking as it does a new era in suffrage and civil rights. The account cannot fail of being read with deep interest.

SENATOR SHERMAN declared in his place that nobody expects that Congress will meet in July, and that no state of facts can probably arise which will induce the members of both Houses to come back there; if a majority do not, the adjournment till then falls to the ground, and there will be no meeting till December.

WHETHER MAXIMILIAN will abdicate and retire from Mexico or not, is a question that has been debated so long and decided both positively and negatively so often, that it now fails to excite any interest in the public mind of the United States, and little is said or thought on the subject. Failing ourselves to effect any improvement in the situation, either by our advice or more potent means, we appear, by common consent, to have lost interest in the case, and have left the Mexicans to be governed by Emperor, Church, Republic or Army, as they see fit. But from present appearances, the question of leaving Mexico is not left now entirely to the Emperor's own option, as the last accounts represent him to be shut up in Queretaro, with only 8,000 men in his force, while the besieging army of Liberals under ESCOBEDO amounts to 20,000. If this be so, the question of abdication probably appears, to his own view, to be cumbered with new perplexities.

COMING RIGHT.

Whatever the motive, it is pretty evident that the Southern people will go promptly into the process for reconstruction, that is prescribed by the law of Congress. They seem disposed to put it upon the ground of submission to necessity, or, of taking of two unwelcome things that which is least offensive to them. Indeed this is not only the best thing that they could do for themselves under the circumstances, but it is all that we, on our part, could reasonably expect of them. Immediately after such array of active hostility as we have had for some years, and after the intense excitement of passions, it would be absurd to expect any measures that would comport with the demands of the occasion, in the estimation of the victorious party, to be agreeable to the vanquished.

Submission in the form and obedience to law in the act are all that civil government demands, and all that it takes cognizance of while this is maintained. Experience and the intercourse of society and business, with the aid of *time*, the great healer, will effect changes in the feelings, passions and principles, so that what was at first a submission to necessity will become a matter of preference and choice. It is utterly nugatory to talk of everlasting hatred grounded on one past cause, if there be no present cause operating to produce or cherish it. No such occasion of irritation exists to threaten coolness, alienation or discord between the Southern and other sections of this country. The allusion sometimes made to Ireland in this connection, betray as much ignorance of history as of human nature. The only cause of trouble between the sections of our country was slavery, and that is out of the way forever. The unequal legislation, the restrictions on manufactures and commerce, and the social effects justly attributable to slavery, will gradually disappear with the occasion of them, and will exist only as things remembered, as things belonging to a former age. The Irish animosity to the English Government has its wrongs, or, which for our argument is the same thing, imagines them to be actually present, and corroding now the very life of Ireland's happiness. The difference of religion gives a present vitality and vigor to the old hatred. Where that difference does not exist, the ancient antipathy has long since died out. No such difference, nor any other that has been imagined, will exist to keep life and strength in sectional enmities in our country. Homogeneity will follow the removal of the great divider of past times, and with homogeneity will come perpetual peace and good feeling.

MOCK MOURNING.

It is ludicrous, is little short of comical, to hear the solemn speech of the actors and sympathizers in the late rebellion, talking of the dangers of the Constitution and of the loss of liberty in this country. The outcry of alarm and sorrow is so well simulated as to excite positive admiration, even when its falsity is well known, as children will shrink and scream in terror of a mask that they themselves put on the face of one of their playmates.

What patriotic tears are shed over the fondly remembered political names of TOOMBS, BRECKINRIDGE, VALLANDIGHAM, and what lamentation over the disability of the Republic for want of their able services! What a death blow has been given to liberty by the total abolition of personal slavery! And there is the unfortunate loss of ascendency and control in the Government, which have fallen into the unworthy hands of Republicans. The power to make negro hunters of all Northern people, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, is gone too. No fugitive slaves to create excitement any more, and out of the dear old Constitution, as well as out of the country, the cherished institution must go too. *Hinc lacrimæ*—hence the tears of those who have shown, for the past six years, such remarkable attachment to the Union, the Constitution and human liberty.

We would gladly assure the despondency of those who are overwhelmed with sorrow for the loss of slavery and its champions. We have cheering hopes that the United States will get along tolerably without the aid of those equivocal patriots who are disfranchised by their political crimes. We wish never to see them as a class restored to the privileges which they have so shamefully abused. In the bed that they have made for themselves by treachery and treason let them lie, finding at once punishment and immunity in the obscurity to which they are consigned. Whether doomed to it as a punishment or seeking it as a refuge, perpetual oblivion is their future lot.

THE disposition to economize is exerting a visible effect on the community. It does, undoubtedly, for a time, diminish the amount of trade and business, but in the end its consequences on general prosperity will undoubtedly be beneficial. Were the same disposition to take possession of the National and State and Municipal Governments throughout the country, and we imagine that to some extent it has, the financial and business prospects of the times would be bright and cheering.

The true doctrine, which we have often advocated, with reference to the old national debt, is approved by practical results. Its gradual and easy melting away, under the operation of *moderate* taxes and *rigid* economy is as certain as the melting and disappearance of the iceberg floating into temperate seas. The only danger is, that additions will be made to it by unwise or unseasonable appropriations. There are projects of improvements that may prove only vast expenditures. And there is a pent-up ocean of claims ready to burst forth on the first favoring moment and sweep away continents of treasure. We hope the debt will not only be kept in manageable compass by the steady appropriation of taxes to the purpose, but also that it will not be increased by a single dollar of unnecessary outlay.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE RAILROADS.

Philadelphia is a great and thriving city. One of the journals published in it gives a column to the celebration of its greatness, chiefly for the information and correction of its own citizens who are not aware of the rank of the city nor of the flourishing and lucrative business that is done in it. It is claimed to rank first in the list of American cities, its population being set down, by estimate at 800,000. In the enumeration of its distinguished advantages, we were not a little surprised to find named first its superior advantages for medical education. The cultivation of the fine arts is named next, and then its varied and extensive manufactures. The coal trade also is very large. Other things are named among the means of the city's growth, and the fact that it does grow is insisted on as proof that business is done there and done to profit.

A bare allusion to investments in Railroads informs the reader that such an institution exists and connects the city with the outside world. But there is no intimation of any desire for more of that sort of connection, nor apparent sense of the want of it experienced. It is evident that the action and non-action of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, if known in Philadelphia at all, do not excite the degree or kind of sensation that they do in Pittsburgh, though our city is 150 miles further from the capital. Whether from inadvertence or design, the article, celebrating the greatness of Philadelphia, is singularly silent as to the influence of Railroad connection with the West in advancing the growth and prosperity of our Eastern metropolis. In fact, we cannot but be surprised, as we said a few days ago, that the shrewdness and sagacity of our Philadelphia friends do not perceive the damage they are doing themselves by opposing a free Railroad law, and thus favoring a rigid embargo on the trade from the West that is seeking modes of approach to their city. Another and an independent line of communication would largely increase the business of Philadelphia.

It is said that the ability which the leaders of the English Trades' Unions display as orators is remarkable. There was much better speaking, so far as fluency and good style are concerned, in the Trades' Union Conference, last week, than you will ordinarily find in Parliament. A London letter says:

"The increasing power and resources of Trades' Unions often alarm the master-class, and some of them shudder at the vision of a world wide confederation of labor some day—an organization that already usurps the zollvereins and leagues and confederations of all past and present time, and before whose overwhelming might capital would have no alternative but to "stand and deliver."

The same writer, speaking of the interference thus instituted, remarks:

"Their scheme is not natural or self-adjusting, but, at almost every point, involves an interference with the natural order of things. When the cost of producing any article is increased, the demand for that article is diminished, and the policy of the Trades' Unions, by increasing the cost of production, inevitably causes a reduction of the demand. The promotion of a spirit of sympathy and mutual regard will do much towards putting an end to the present disastrous strife."

NEW YORK has entered in earnest on the work of Constitutional reform. The choice of delegates will take place on the 23d inst. Precautions have been taken to secure a convention composed of good men, as free as possible from control by any particular interest. In addition to the thirty-two delegates at large, each Senatorial district will elect four delegates for itself; so that the whole number of the delegates to the Convention will be one hundred and sixty. In regard to the thirty-two delegates at large, it is provided that no elector shall vote for more than sixteen—thereby insuring an equal division between the two great parties—sixteen to represent the Republicans and sixteen the Democrats.

THE SLICE.—The boundary of the territory which Russia proposes to cede to the United States begins on the coast at fifty-four degrees forty minutes, runs inland ten marine leagues, follows at that distance from the coast northwardly to the hundred and forty-first meridian; thence on that meridian to the pole; thence southwardly following the main channel through Behring Straits, between St. Lawrence Island and Asia; thence southwardly to the western island of the Aliution chain; thence southeastwardly to the place of beginning. All islands within these lines are ceded to the United States.

IT is reported that Mr. McCulloch has determined not to retire the four millions of greenbacks for the month of March; and it is also reported that the public debt for the month will show a reduction of from seventeen to twenty millions of dollars, and that of the balance in the Treasury one hundred and fourteen millions of dollars is in gold, an increase of coin during the month of about seven millions. These reports, if true, ought to tell favorably on the stock market, and especially on the prices of Government securities.

AFTER all the croaking, the reports of failure by flood, frost and worm, the cotton crop in the South last year was fully two millions of bales, and the prospect was that the next one will be much in excess of this. Besides this, the corn crop and the sugar product will be still more in excess of last year—all elements that will play an important part in whatever estimates are made touching the future,—saying nothing of the present prospect of the most bountiful crop of everything in the North we have ever had.

LETTER writers say that the condition of the Princess of Wales has filled the royal family with alarm and overshadowed it with gloom. The Prince, who is said to be an affectionate husband, is represented as "almost frantic at the prospect." A little while ago she gave birth to a child, and the exhaustion which followed, combined with the acute pain she continues to suffer, have occasioned the greatest anxiety.

THE Fenians have entered on a field of labor where it is to be hoped they will be successful. They have undertaken to find out "what has become of all the money that has been collected." No doubt it is a labor that will be attended by many difficulties, and probably less zealous persons would hesitate at the undertaking.

IT is gratifying to be assured that the freedmen are everywhere being put on their guard against the old pro-slavery politicians; and it is gratifying to know that even in the remotest regions, where the sound of the church-going bell, or the voice of the school master was never heard, they are wide awake to their mission.

ONE clause in the treaty of cession is thought to be significant—"that which declares one purpose to be to strengthen, if it be possible to strengthen, the good understanding between Russia and the United States."

A NEW YORK LETTER says: In accordance with previous announcement, the carpenters, coopers, painters, plasterers and other workmen of this city and Brooklyn are all on a strike to-day for higher wages. In some few instances where the work is pressing the bosses have complied with the demand of the carpenters for $4, instead of $3 50 as heretofore, and of $3 to the coopers, but in all other cases, it is said, there is no disposition on the part of employers to comply. It is probable that the latter will come together this evening or to-morrow to consult in regard to their mutual interests. The masons, horse-shoers, iron-moulders and longshoremen expect to "strike" in concert about the 1st of May.

AT a meeting of the Palestine Exploration Society, held in Oxford, England, Sir Henry Rawlinson gave it as his opinion that the excavations going on and contemplated at Jerusalem would give a knowledge of Jewish history, from the time of Solomon down to the destruction of the city, more full and perfect than we have of any period of Grecian or Roman history.

Portland, Maine, has just lost a man named Leonard Cross, whose principal peculiarity was to be the first person to pay his tax, after the bills had been placed in the Collector's hands; and the books for the last twenty years will show that, with the exception of one year, when somebody got in before him, his tax was always the first one paid.

PROF. LOOMIS of Yale states that the average temperature in the month of February was seven degrees higher than the average for that month for the last eighty-eight years, and that it counterbalances the excessive cold of the two preceding months, so that on the whole the past winter must be ranked as an ordinary one.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A person who has arrived in Chicago, direct from the Straits of Mackinac, reports that the ice in the Straits is thick and firm, and that teams are crossing daily from Beaver Island and Little Traverse. It is thought that navigation will open much later than usual.

The citizens of St. Louis are moving in the matter of rebuilding the Lindell Hotel, and steps have been taken to devise the means.

Twelve thousand dollars in money and food has been raised by the St. Louis Merchant's Exchange to relieve the destitute in the South.

The good prospects for the next fruit and grain crop continues to be reported in all quarters.

The Collector's Office of Internal Revenue of the First District of Pennsylvania has become so demoralized and "loose" that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company asked the Treasury Department if it would be safe to pay its monthly tax to the acting Collector. The company was instructed not to pay it at present.

The Sioux and Cheyenne warriors have their war paint on, and their tomahawks and scalping knives handy.

The Pope has recently canonized two hundred and fifty Japanese martyrs who were put to death between 1617 and 1632.

The McKinney (Texas) *Enquirer* has in its office a kitten with two heads, two ears, four legs and two mouths.

The Lynchburg *News* estimates that in the counties of Halifax, Pittsylvania, Franklin and Henry, in Virginia, and Rockingham and Caswell, in North Carolina, the tobacco now on hand is worth $12,000,000.

The Baptists are to have a great gathering in Chicago on May 22.

Icebergs have made their appearance pretty early on the coast, and several homeward-bound vessels have experienced some difficulty in avoiding them.

A mineral has been discovered in Italy which threatens to prove a formidable rival to petroleum. It is called "tocculina," and is produced at a place named Tocco Casawria, near Pescara, in the southern Neapolitan provinces.

No steamers have yet passed up the Missouri above St. Joseph. Loaded teams were crossing on the ice at Cedar Rapids last Saturday.

An American circus company, under the management of Spalding, Rogers & Co., and embracing several leading stars of the profession, sailed from New York on Saturday on the steamship Guiding Star, with the intention of performing in Paris during the Exposition.

A company that insures female beauty against accident from the age of fifteen to thirty is the latest thing in the insurance line. That company undertakes fearful responsibilities.

At Jerusalem, Yates county, Illinois, while two boys were rehearsing the tragedy of Lincoln and Booth for a school exhibition, the revolver used by the boy Booth unfortunately had a ball in it, which passed through the cheek of the latter, flattening itself against a molar without, however, even breaking it.

A little girl, daughter of W. Bankshaw, died suddenly in Chicago on Sunday night—said to have been whipped to death by her father. The body of the poor child when examined was found to be literally cut to pieces, the dreadful punishment which caused her death having apparently been inflicted with a leather strap or heavy raw hide.

The returns asked for by Mr. Gladstone respecting the sums voted and the sums expended upon small arms from 1851 to 1866 have just been published. The total amount voted was $6,643,892, and the sums expended $5,217,022. The number of muskets or carbines manufactured was 1,479,252, and the number converted, 61,013. All the conversions, except 90, occurred between 1851 and 1858.

Has anybody a nickel penny of 1858? The Washington *Star* says there's an active search for them, and that they are considered worth twenty-five cents each, because they have been almost wholly withdrawn from circulation, and will be very valuable by-and-by in completing collections. The penny in question will be remembered as bearing on one face the representation of a nondescript broken-backed bird, supposed to represent the American eagle.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. Banks has been added to the party, which, with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at its head, is going to make the tour of the Holy Land. Who shall be the Chancer of this modern band of palmers.

—Hart L. Stewart, the party of the uxorial part to the late scandulous divorce case in Chicago, was advertised to lecture last evening at Crosby's Opera House. Subject: "Principle and Policy."

—E. F. Whipple has written, at the request of Mr. Fields, an essay on Dickens, which will probably appear in the next number of the *Atlantic*.

—Ananias William James Andrew Jackson Jones is a registered colored voter in Washington. Phœbus, what a name!

—Richard Cobden's political writings, largely free trade, are to be published in two volumes, and the American edition will have William Cullen Bryant as editor.

—The Countess Guiccioli, the friend of Lord Byron, and the widow of the eccentric Marquis of Boissi, to whom she was married in 1848, is said to be quite ill.

—W. W. Thayer, recently editor of the Boston *Right Way*, has become editor of the North Missouri *Courier*, at Hannibal, Mo.

—James L. Stewart, formerly a member of Congress from Georgia, is the first petitioner for relief from the disability imposed by the third section of the impending Constitutional Amendment.

—Three years ago the Duke of Wellington had an income of £750,000 a year. By reckless dissipation and profligacy of every conceivable kind he has reduced it to about £7,500, and is now the poorest man of his rank in Europe. His daughter is related to the Emperor Napoleon, and is married to one of the most beautiful women of the day.

—Andy McKee, a clog-dancer, and "Candy" Clark, a well-known railroader, had an unfriendly discussion in a saloon, in Louisville, on Sunday, in course of which some hard knocks were exchanged. The cloggist thinking that he would like to taste a piece of "Candy," bit off a mouthful of his antagonist's nose.

—The Russian Prince Mitrofan Meschtscherski was recently tried at Moscow for theft. A year ago he was imprisoned for insulting a policeman, and was placed in the cell with a drunken woman. When she became sober and was released, she missed three silver images. The Prince confessed that he had taken them and pawned them to a Hebrew in order to get something to eat. The princely profession must be at rather a low ebb in Russia.

—The Boston friends of Daniel McFarland, who shot Albert D. Richardson, at New York, on the 14th, for too great intimacy with his wife, are taking up the cudgel in his defence. They say that a letter from Richardson to Mrs. McFarland was intercepted, and disclosed the full extent of their crimes, and that this letter was the cause of the shooting.

—Mustapha Pasha is a great favorite in Paris, where he spends about 80,000 francs a week. He is said to be a polished gentleman, and an accomplished man of the world.

—The French papers tell a story about Victor Emanuel. He was driving down to his hunting seat at Mandria, near Turin, on the 6th ult., when his carriage was stopped by footpads, who levied black mail from the Re Galantuomo. He had an escort, but his horses being fast trotters, had left the lumbering cattle of the carbineers a long way behind, and when they came up the gentlemen of the highway had got clear of.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

Stimulates the Torpid Liver,
Invigorates the Kidneys,
Strengthens the whole System.

Capt. Duff, of East Liberty, father of District Attorney Duff, says: For many years I have been afflicted with Indigestion and Dyspepsia in their worst forms. I was induced to try Mishler's Herb Bitters. The use of but a small quantity of it effected a radical cure in my case.

The above certificate is reliable, and one of the many we are daily receiving.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.
Depot for Rev. E. A. Wilson's Consumptive Remedy

WANT SUPPLIED.

London Ale, Bottled Ales, London Porter, Brown Stout, Toga genuine imported London Ale, Porter or Brown Stout, has been almost an impossibility in this city, notwithstanding that there are few homes unacquainted with its good qualities. The want has at length been supplied. A large assortment of the finest brands, comprising Barrie & Perkins' London Stout, Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale, Campbell's Scotch Ale, etc., just received at JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, and is sold by the case or single bottle, at the lowest rates. Also, a complete stock of the finest Liquors for medicinal purposes, and Campbell's Sparkling Ale, the finest article in use. Remember the place,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 84 Market street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

CLOSING OUT OF A

Wholesale Clothing Establishment,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.,

No. 107 MARKET STREET, near Liberty.

The undersigned would announce to their friends and the general public, that they have removed the balance of their stock to the THIRD STORY of the Building, No. 137 Wood street, heretofore occupied by us, where we will CLOSE OUT the remainder of our Goods. We offer GREAT BARGAINS in

Ready-Made Clothing,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

PIECE GOODS, &c.

☞ Country Merchants, Dealers, and all in want of Clothing, should call soon.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.,

No. 137 Wood St., third floor.

The Commercial and Financial Prospect.

"F. D. M." in the Cincinnati *Gazette* reviews the trade and financial history of 1866, surveys the future, calculates the elements determining its character, and arrives at the conclusion that "we open the financial year of 1867 with the best possible commercial prospects." He says:

The people will have all the money they now have, to carry on the operations of commerce. The productions of the mines exceed anything known in the history of the world. More than one hundred millions of new gold and silver will be poured into the channels of trade. It will puzzle the whole tribe of gold speculators to keep up the price of gold, and specie payments will draw near, by the invincible process of strengthening the Government and the people. The wheat never looked better. The fruit buds are mostly uninjured, and the amount of frost and water during the winter was such as to furnish a fair augury of good weather in the planting season. Looking then to the strength of Government and people; to the abundant supply of currency; to the good condition of all industrial pursuits, and to the fair indications of all national elements, we shall anticipate a prosperous financial and commercial year, which only great calamities or great want of prudence and industry can prevent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

NEW

$23,000,000 STATE LOAN

We have for sale at EASTERN MARKET RATES, the New Bonds of the State of Pennsylvania,

5-10's, 10-15's & 15-25's

THESE BONDS BEAR

Six Per Cent. Interest

Free from Taxation,

And are considered a first-class investment in every respect.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Samuel McClean, Jr. and David Robinson, under the name of McCLEAN & CO., Bankers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 19th of March, 1867. The business and liabilities of the firm have been assumed and will be settled by McCLEAN & CO., No. 75 Fourth street, where the books of said firm are to be found.
S. McCLEAN, JR.
DAVID ROBINSON.
Pittsburgh, April 4, 1867.

S. McCLEAN & CO.,

No. 75 Fourth Street,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver, Coupons,

BANK NOTES, &c., &c.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections made and all business in the Banking line attended to with promptness and liberality.
We also buy and sell, on commission, in this market, New York or elsewhere, Bonds, Stocks and miscellaneous Securities.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY,

NO. 82 FOURTH STREET,

United States 7-30 Notes Converted Into U. S. 5-20 Gold Bearing Bonds, on the most favorable terms.

Bonds Delivered Immediately.

D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

THE

MERCANTILE AGENCY.

U. S. BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The Subscribers beg to announce the publication of the above Work, constituting a complete Business Directory of the ENTIRE UNITED STATES, the same being classified by trades.
Subscription rates, $20 per Volume. Copies may be seen at the office of Mercantile Agency, corner Fourth and Wood streets.

R. G. DUN & CO.

STEUBENVILLE

Female Seminary.

REV. C. C. BEATTY, D. D., LL. D., Supt.
REV. A. M. REID, A. M., Principal.
PROF. J. L. R. WYCKOFF, A. M., Professor of Natural Science and Latin.
The Subscription of this Institution

WILL OPEN MAY 6th.

TERMS—Per session of five months, for boarding, room, light, &c., $80; tuition from $10 to $18. Avoiding the usual charge for washing, &c., we have reduced our terms about ten per cent. for the coming year. For particulars, apply to the Superintendent or Principal. 1710

WILLIAMS & CO.,

MANUFACTURE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

LUMBER, FRAME TIMBER, &c.

Particular attention paid to cutting

BOX BOARDS FOR WINDOW GLASS.

ALSO,

DECKING, LATH, PALING AND BED SLATS.

A full stock of the above on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. All orders promptly attended to.
Address,
ALLEGHENY POSTOFFICE.
30th

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the name of MEANOR, HARPER & HOOD, at No. 329 Liberty street, was dissolved by mutual consent, on April 1st, 1867. Joseph Harper and John Hood retiring from the firm. The business of the firm will be settled at 329 old stand, and one of the partners will be competent to sign the name of the firm in closing up its old affairs.
J. B. MEANOR,
JOS. HARPER,
JOHN HOOD.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM of MEANOR, HARPER & HOOD, we would tender our thanks to all our patrons, and would request a continuance of their favors to our successors.
JOSEPH HARPER,
JOHN HOOD.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON.

The Hardware Bolt, Spike and Rivet Manufacturing Company will receive proposals at their office in Paterson, New Jersey, for

FOUR HUNDRED TONS OF IRON.

Assorted sizes, suitable for Railroad Spikes, Bolts and Boiler Rivets. POSTOFFICE BOX 320.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having by mutual consent withdrawn from the firm of RIDLEY & CO., Glass Manufacturers, and having disposed of their interest to the remaining members of said firm, who still continue to carry on said Glass Manufactory, would cheerfully recommend a continuance of the patronage of the trading community.
THOMAS GRIFFIN,
IRA COFFIN.
Birmingham, March 25th, 1867. 7th

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of FRANCIS WARNER, late of Duquesne Borough, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned, those having claims will present them, and those indebted make immediate payment to
HENRY F. EGGERS, Admr.,
Duquesne Borough, or
R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,
Attorney, 75 Grant street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of RACHEL HAUER, late of this city. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to me at No. 3, Scott street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, and persons having claims upon said estate are notified to present the same for settlement.
EMANUEL ECKER,
Adm'r for the Estate of Reuben Hauer.
Pittsburgh, April 4, 1867.

BREAKFAST BACON.

Metcalf & Evans' Cincinnati Extra Sugar Cured

BONELESS BREAKFAST BACON,

For sale by
JAMES H. PARKER,
300 Liberty street.

C. M. DAKE, M. D.

OFFICE—NO. 253 PENN STREET.

RESIDENCE—MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Smithfield street. tf

MERCHANT TAILOR.

W. HESPENHEIDE,

NO. 50 ST. CLAIR STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

All late and new style Patterns got up in the latest Eastern style. 2p

PANEL DECORATIONS.

EGYPTIAN, ELIZABETHIAN,

AND

LOUIS XIV.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(*SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.*)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

IMPORTERS OF

SODA ASH AND CHEMICALS,

Offer for sale in store here, and in bond in New York and Philadelphia, and to arrive,

Common and Refined Soda Ash

Of Hutchinson's, Kurtz's, Crossfield's, Johnson's and Gamble's make, highly carbonated for glass manufacture.

Caustic Soda Ash,

For soap and paper manufacture.

BLEACHING POWDERS.
Crude and Refined NITRATE SODA.
CAUSTIC SODA, BICARB SODA.
SAL SODA, MANGANESE, for Glass and Steel manufacture.
HUNGARIAN BLACK LEAD, double hammer brand.
ARSENIC, ALUM, lump and ground.
SAL AMMONIA, BORAX, COPPERAS, &c., &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 95 Water and 122 First St.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
TILE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c., all sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

167 FIRST STREET,

Opposite Monongahela House.

WALL PAPERS FOR APRIL, 1867

GOLD AND EMBOSSED PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.
GOLD PANELS, with embroidered centers.
LACE AND MUSLIN, toilet patterns.
RICH DARK COLORS, with gay trimmings.
LOW PRICED GOLD, illuminated.
CHEAP PAPERS of domestic manufacture to suit everybody.
FRENCH PAPERS, imported specially.

PRICES REDUCED ON ALL QUALITIES.

W. P. MARSHALL,

98 and 87 WOOD STREET.

PROVISIONS.

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

Dried Beef, Breakfast Bacon,

SHOULDERS AND SIDES,

CHOICE NO. 1 LARD.
EXTRA NO. 1 WINTER STRAINED LARD OIL.
TALLOW AND MILL GREASE.

I have in store a large stock of the above Provisions, which I am prepared to supply to the trade at the lowest rates. Dealers will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,

PORK PACKER, No. 23 SEVENTH STREET, Pittsburgh. 7TH

VINEGAR,

VINEGAR.

I am making a superior article of Vinegar for family use, warranted free from foreign acid, which I will sell at the trade at less than the same quality of Vinegar can be purchased elsewhere.
JAMES H. HUTCHISON,
We East side Public Square, Newark, Ohio.

NEW CROP TEAS.

150 half chests Oolong Tea;
100 half chests Japan Tea;
15 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
15 half chests Imperial Tea;
50 half chests Young Hyson Tea.

250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguayra Coffee;
50 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
20 bbls Imperial Syrup;
50 bbls Franklin Syrup;
25 bbls White Brandy.

J. D. DRAYO,
Nos. 23 and 24 Diamond.

ROBERT CHRISTY,

GRAVEL ROOFER.

Office, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS, over National Bank of Commerce. T,TH,S

AGENTS WANTED.

$200 per month and expenses paid. Male or Female Agents, to introduce a new and useful invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $30 per day. For full particulars enclose stamp, and address
W. G. WILSON & CO.,
630 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION.

All persons having in their possession ALE BARRELS, branded Oregon Brewery, E. Fawcett & Co., are forbidden to deliver to any person excepting PIER, DANNALS & CO., or their agents, the same having been purchased by me.
R. W. PIER.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

300 boxes Prime Messina Oranges;
150 do. do. Messina Lemons;
Landing and to arrive at
REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

RAISINS, FIGS, DATES.

1,000 drums New Crop Figs;
25 fralls Dates;
50 mats Seedless Raisins;
500 packages Layer, Loose Muscatel, Wholes, Halves, and quarter Boxes to arrive, at
REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

HOT CAKES.

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.

They require no grease, cause no smoke or smell, and are really the THING to bake cakes on. All sizes on hand at
T. H. RICHARDS',
30 Fifth street.

PAINTING,
GRAINING,
GLAZING.
LONG & SMITHSON,
60 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR FOURTH.

SPRING WAGONS.

TWO NEW LIGHT BUILT ONE HORSE

SPRING WAGONS,

Eastern made, with Patent Rubber Locks, will be sold at 50 per cent. less than manufacturer's prices. Inquire of ROBERT P. WEDELL,
corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

CANNED

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Winslow's Green Corn, Lima Beans, Succotash, Maithy's Green Peas, Tomatoes, Peaches, Pine-Apples, Pears, Cherries, Strawberries, Damson Plums, Blackberries, &c. Also, Shaker Dried Corn. The above goods are warranted to equal any in the market. For sale Wholesale or Retail, by
LEWIS & MCCLURG,
340 Liberty street.

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

We have just opened for the SPRING TRADE, a splendid assortment of

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Carriage Hardware,

AND

Carriage Trimmings,

Which has been bought for cash at GREATLY REDUCED RATES. The attention of our customers and the trade in general is directed to our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

THOS. HARE & BRO.,

Successors to McWhinney & Hare,
135 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAYS & GETTY,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

NO. 71 MARKET STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. H. WOLF, GEO. J. DUFF THOS. H. LANE,
M. WHITMORE, CHAS. T. NEALE.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO

Importers and Dealers in

Hardware,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Sign of Anvil, Three Doors above St. Charles Hotel,
No. 50 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have in stock a complete assortment, adapted to the wants of

MERCHANTS, MECHANICS AND BUILDERS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

PLATFORM & COUNTER SCALES,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Hardware,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN T. LOGAN, GEORGE PARK, J. E. JOHNSTON,
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LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Hardware,

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
HEAVY HARDWARE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,

LEATHER BELTING.

52 WOOD STREET,
(SIGN OF THE PADLOCK),
PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. H. LAUFMAN ..... WM. LAUFMAN.

P. H. LAUFMAN & BRO.,

Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

Hardware.

Fine Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, Farming and Gardening Implements, Edge Tools, Steel, Cabinet Makers' Material, Household Conveniences in great variety, Heavy Hardware.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

82 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TABLE CUTLERY.

A full assortment of Ivory and Hard Rubber Knives, together with a large stock of Plated Forks, Spoons, &c., at

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO'S,

corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

OPENING.

MISSES C. & A. STROUSE,

29 DIAMOND ALLEY.

Will open on THURSDAY, 4th day of April, their latest fashions in the MILLINERY LINE.

ARTIFICIAL

Flowers,

LATEST SPRING STYLES.

THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

ABEL & CO.,

IMPORTERS A

The Daily Commercial

APRIL.

I hear through all the solemn pines
The south wind's pleasant flow,
And see the clouds, like the happy things,
O'er fields of azure go.
While all the sorrow from the earth
Seems melting with the snow.

The robin and the bluebird sing
O'er meadows brown and bare;
There can not know what wondrous bloom
Is softly budding there.
But all the joy their hearts outpour
Seems pulsing in the air.

And we will sing, though all our days
Seem dark with pain and loss;
We know that sorrow's furnace heat
Consumes alone our dross.
We know that one dear Father's love
Gives both her crown and cross.

Oh, while beneath the snow-drift buds
The flower we love the best,
And into the wilderness though the bird
Still builds its happy nest,
Our praise shall go, and we know,
And trust him for the rest.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE NEW ERA.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Organization and Platform of the Republican Party.

Political Equality Illustrated.

The following letter to the New York *Post*, from a prominent Republican of North Carolina, a participant in the convention, gives an interesting account of the organization of the Republican party in North Carolina:

RALEIGH, N. C., March 29, 1867.

The Republican party of North Carolina has thoroughly organized. Such an event marks a new era in history. How was it done? By whom? I propose to tell you.

Pursuant to the call issued by the loyal members of the North Carolina Legislature (established in a previous letter), one hundred white and fifty black delegates convened in the Commons Hall, in this city, on the 27th inst. Fifty-six counties of the State were represented, and all wound have been lost for the scarcity of money and lack of accommodations for travelers in remote districts. We have an immense state. It is two hundred miles and over from Raleigh to the Tennessee line, and over one hundred miles to the sea-shore; therefore, under the circumstances, the result has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, two-thirds of our counties being represented by its most intelligent and loyal citizens.

There were fifty colored delegates. They sat upon the floor beside the whites, participated in the offices, honors and debates, and achieved or their race the highest encomiums from both friend and foe. I am not stating one thing beyond the simple truth.

The white delegates were gentlemen of stamina—good old-fashioned farmers, a few lawyers and a few professed politicians. In many respects it was upon their part a most remarkable assemblage. It was almost entirely composed of middle-aged men, in the habit of indulging sober second-thought upon political matters, and exercising good judgment in preference to prejudice and passion. Honorable gray hairs graced the brows of many of them, and the wrinkles of care on more youthful faces spoke with mute eloquence of past hours of suffering and Confederate desolation. And there was a glow in every countenance, a sparkle in the eyes of all, a freedom of manner which showed a consciousness of freedom of thought and liberty of independent speech.

Among the colored people there were many untutored sons of the plow—others were shopkeepers, mechanics, a few preachers, and one or two politicians, if I may so speak of the last, who, since the surrender, have devoted their time to the happy consummation of all its troubles, upon the basis of justice and equality. Upon their faces were depicted emotions—sentiments of satisfaction—when they spoke, it was with the voice of rejoicing and gratitude to God. Some of them were aged men, who had toiled in slavery for weary years, and whose honorable records in the past are known to all as gentlemen and Christians. The majority were middle-aged, and a few were young men. The blacks prevailed over the whites in number, and excelled them in oratory—but all deported themselves with a gravity which reflected honor on their good breeding.

Perhaps it may appear that I am overlooking these things, but all that I have said is strictly true. I would that the world had been there to see how sweet a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in harmony.

The hall of the House of Commons was appropriately decorated with national banners, among them was that of the First North Carolina Union Volunteers, which had been borne triumphantly through fourteen battles. Above the Speaker's stand was a record bearing this motto in large letters, "Union, Liberty, Equality." So much for the mere paraphernalia.

The Convention was called to order, and Hon. Alf. Dockery, the Union candidate for Governor last autumn, unanimously chosen temporary President. On taking his seat Mr. D. made an appropriate address, replete with patriotic sentiments, which were greeted with loud bursts of applause. From this moment a new confidence seized the hearts of all; we were together—the former slave and his master equals and friends; both mingling their voices in a proclamation of sentiments of loyalty, and feeling in the expression of them. It was a glorious moment.

Two gentlemen were appointed temporary secretaries, one colored and one white; and the Convention proceeded to effect a permanent organization.

This was done, after the delegates' names were enrolled, by appointing a committee of eight—four of each race—who reported the officers as follows: Hon. A. H. Jones, of Henderson, President; O. P. Hadly, Col. D. Heaton, on the part of the whites, and J. H. Harris, J. S. Good, on the part of the blacks, Vice Presidents; and H. J. Menneger, white, and J. E. O'Hara, colored, Secretaries.

A committee of twenty was then raised on resolutions, consisting of ten whites and ten blacks.

This was all that was done in the morning, except the speaking, of which more hereafter, and the convention adjourned until evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

When the body assembled it was entertained by addresses from gentlemen of both colors, and adjourned until ten o'clock next day.

When it reassembled on the 28th instant, the platform and resolutions were reported and adopted, and the banner of the Republican party of North Carolina unfurled amid the enthusiastic cheers of delegates and spectators. After providing for the appointment of an executive and sub-committees, the convention then adjourned sine die.

During the entire proceedings the utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. The galleries were crowded with a dense assemblage of colored people, and the lobbies frequently became impassable, while the commingled assemblage of whites and blacks, wondering rebels and elated loyalists, protruded far into the main aisle. It was a strange sight to all present—to Federal officers and Yankees who were assembled here and there—as well as to the gaping chivalry. Yet there was no disturbance, and good order prevailed on every hand.

There were many participants in the convention, among the whites, who are excluded from office and voting by the Sherman reconstruction bill. But they did not presume to lead—they simply co-operated with the others. Every officer of the convention was "an Israelite, in whom there is no guile," for each one could subscribe the oath of July 2, 1862. As to the excluded gentlemen, their position was in the rank and file. They took them voluntarily, in order to lend their influence to the simon-pure loyalists for good. They did this thing, to their honor be it said, and are co-operating with the Republican party like true men. Under the circumstances, who can cavil at their presence? Who will say, drive them off?—throw their influence away, or turn it against you by so doing? Such a course would end in disaster, as it commenced in folly.

Among the whites the principal speakers were Messrs. Sloan of Gaston, Settle of Rockingham, Colonel D. Heaton of Craven, E. Grissom of Granville, Dr. J. T. Leach of Johnston, James F. Taylor of Wake, Colonel W. Waits of Morton, G. W. Logan of Rutherford, Hon. D. R. Goodloe of Warren, L. J. Powell and B. S. Hendrick of Washington City, D. M. Carter of Beaufort, W. F. Henderson of Davidson, Dr. C. H. Jordan of Person, and Wm. M. Coleman of Cabarrus; among the blacks, Messrs. J. H. Harris of Wake, J. V. Hood of Cumberland, G. W. Brodie of Wake, E. Miller of New Hanover, and J. S. Leary of Cumberland.

I shall simply say of the whites, that every speaker extended his right hand to the black man, and subscribed to the principles of the Republican party, and to the sentiment written over the President's stand, to wit: "Union, Liberty, Equality." Every speech was received with cheers and other demonstrations of enthusiasm; some of them were truly eloquent, and filled with patriotism and nationality. There was not a taint of sectionalism in the words of a single man.

Since these speeches have been delivered in that convention the chivalry are waking up. They discover that some colored men are not only equal, but superior in all mental endowments, to some white men. Verily, the world moves; and as the Hon. Thos. Settle said, The old crust of ideas, formed by slavery, like the ice on the Potomac, is breaking up and floating away. Passing off, sir, as will everything not founded in justice and established in truth." The same gentleman said playfully that he hoped Ohio might catch up with North Carolina on the question of the political and civil equality of the races. That he felt free to advise the people of that State to make haste, however, for we are not going to wait a moment longer. [Laughter.]

There were present with us on this occasion Hon. D. R. Goodloe, of Warren county, one of Washington city, and Col. D. Heaton, of Craven. Republicans of the first water and original parcels. Their presence encouraged and cheered us. We were also gratified to meet the Messrs. Hedrick and Powell, native sons of the Old North State, but residents at Washington city. The next time the Republicans of this State meet in Convention cannot we persuade the great orators of the nation to come and confer with us? We should be very glad to see them and hear them. Our hearts burn to set at the "feet of Gamaliel."

The following is the platform adopted. We think that it expresses all, and have taken our text upon it to perish or flourish by. It was drafted almost entirely by the accomplished gentleman above referred to—Colonel D. Heaton, of Craven.

Having assembled in the city of Raleigh on the 27th day of March, 1867, in conformity with a time honored custom, reflecting the sentiments of the loyal men of the State, and believing the time has arrived when open and fearless expression of sentiment, opinion, and purpose, is urgently demanded, therefore

Resolved, That in view of our present political condition, our relations to the national Government, and the people of all sections of the country, we do obey in the profound satisfaction and the brilliant and glorious harmony of the Republican party, and earnestly appeal to every true and patriotic man in the State to come to the support of the principles of which record made by this great political organization, in standing by the General Government with its infinite resolution, in carrying forward progressive statesmanship to a successful issue, in the powerful aid given it in finally overthrowing and restraining the most gigantic rebellion of ancient or modern times, should command the respect and challenge the admiration of every candid man.

Resolved, That the American Congress is emphatically entitled to the profound thanks of the whole country for its persevering, persistent, and heroic devotion to the principles of human rights as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence; that in the name of the patriotic people of this State we feel warranted in cordially assenting to and accepting the reconstruction plan recently and finally adopted by that body, and to the end that peace and order may be permanently secured, and every industrial pursuit resumed and encouraged, we pledge ourselves to the country fair and legitimate means to influence public sentiment to the nearest possible approach to unanimity on this subject.

Resolved, That we rejoice that the dogma long propagated, of the right of peaceable secession under the Constitution, has been forever overthrown by the majestic uprising of the American people, in crushing out the late rebellion by force of arms; and that the doctrine that the supremacy of the General Government has been established, and that the paramount allegiance of the citizen has been acknowledged as due to the United States.

Resolved, That we also rejoice that the fact, that, as a nation, we are now absolutely a nation of free men, and that the sun, in all his course over our wide-spread country, no longer shines upon the brow of a slave. Without reservation we heartily indorse the great measures of civil rights and impartial enfranchisement, without any property qualification conferred without distinction of color, and that we are ready to unite in the farly practical attainment of these inestimable privileges. Although the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln moulder near silently beneath the soil of his adopted State, yet his voice, summoning every American citizen to the support of the great party of liberty and emancipation.

Resolved, That as the most potent and efficient means by which the South can speedily regain her lost prosperity, we earnestly advocate the spreading of knowledge and education among all men, and that to the attainment of this great end, we demand and shall persistently and firmly insist upon the absolute right of free discussion and free speech on all subjects of public interest.

Resolved, That we join in an earnest wish for the maintenance unbroken and undimmed of the public credit, and the plighted faith of the nation.

Resolved, That in the maintenance of the position taken and the principles this day avowed, we earnestly invite the influence and co-operation of them of all political persuasions in regard and cordially support the recent acts of Congress as a solution of our present political difficulties; that we deplore violence, and desire peace and good order fairly obtained, and to this end and this effort, which we propose to make on every suitable occasion, to persuade and convince the people that our success only and truly secures to them the blessings by maintaining the principles of the Republican party, an earnest interest should be manifested, it will be from no other cause than a rigid adherence to what we regard as a sacred right and a solemn public duty.

Resolutions complimentary of Gens. Sickles and Robinson were also adopted; and the President authorized to appoint an executive committee of forty.

This committee will organize sub-committees in every county, and be prepared to co-operate efficiently in the work of reconstruction.

The Union League is progressing rapidly. The party will soon be cemented, and present a front of polished granite, so much for that.

And now, in conclusion, I beg to repeat what I have before said, that the Republican party of North Carolina is both harmonious and enthusiastic. Its leaders are laboring with zeal for the success of its glorious principles. Its rank and file indorse and encourage them. What does all this mean? The day of rebel power and influence is gone. A new light has burst upon us. It is "the beacon sun of liberty!" Three cheers for Congress and the Union!

NERSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—DROPSY—The action of these remedies on the blood, checks the too rapid effusion of the watery humors into the absorbents, and by equalizing the flow of the secretions, renders the disease comparatively inactive, the ointment penetrating through the pores of the skin, drains by evaporation the serum collected in the cellular tissue and ultimately performs a radical cure. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the digestive organs. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ ALL THE WORST FORMS OF RHEUMATISM are being daily cured by METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. This wonderful Medicine never fails, and thousands who have suffered excruciating agony for years are instantly relieved and soon cured by a few doses. JOS. FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

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Triumphant success of the established favorite, the charming and beautiful little vocalist and comedienne,

MISS EMILIE MELVILLE,

Who will appear on this occasion in the amusing two act drama of

KATY O' HEAL.

And in her great and acknowledged rendition of Shamrock's burlesque,

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Friday Evening—Farewell Benefit.
In preparation—Three Fast Men.
Saturday—Matinee.
Ristori Box Sheet now open.

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Last nights of the renowned Equestrienne, Miss FLORENCE TEMPLE, and her Trained Steed Fire-fly. TO-NIGHT—The new sensational Drama termed, VETARI, THE ADVENTURER. New scenery, terrific combats, &c., &c. A superb Olio, by the Great Combination.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
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LIBERTY ST., CORNER OF VIRGIN ALLEY.

Thursday Evening, April 4,

Will be performed Mr. George F. Root's celebrated Operatic Cantata, in two parts, entitled

THE HAYMAKERS,
Under the Sole Direction of
MISS N. ERNEST.

The cast has been selected with great care, and will include the most popular and well-known Amateur Musicians of Pittsburgh.
PERSONATIONS.
Mary, (the Farmer's Daughter).....First Soprano.
Anna, (the Farmer's Daughter).....Second Soprano.
Farmer.....Contralto.
William, (first assistant).....Baritone.
John, (second assistant).....Tenori.
Basco Snipkins, (a young man from the city unused to rural affairs).....Baritone.
Dairy Maid.....Mezzo-Soprano
Ladies, Gentlemen, Farmers, Peasants, Mowers, Sprcaers, Haymakers, etc., etc.

The Cantata includes a variety of most beautiful Choruses, Recitations, Duets, Quintets, Solos, Songs, Trios, Quartettes, etc., including the "Serenade," and "Dream Song," in the Interlude, and the "Laughing Chorus."

In the celebration of her friends, Miss Ernest has concluded to dispose of Reserved Seats, at $1 25, which may be secured Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at C. C. MELLOR'S Music store, 81 Wood street.

LECTURE.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED MAN OF THE COLORED RACE, AND ONE OF THE FIRST ORATORS OF THE COUNTRY,

WILL DELIVER HIS GREAT LECTURE,

ENTITLED,

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IN

CITY HALL,

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☞ This Lecture is Independent of any course. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Music Stores of C. C. MELLOR and KLEBER & BROS. Secured Seats, 75 cents; for sale at Mellor's three days in advance of the lecture.

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Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Alleghany and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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10 hhds Porto Rico Sugar;
25 boxes clarified Cuba Sugar;
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100 bbls New Orleans Molasses;
1 cask Sperm Oil;
10 tierces Carolina Rice;
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FOR SALE BY

WM. MILLER,

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Corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

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The undersigned would respectfully announce to the patrons of the late firm and the public generally, that they have refitted a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE TRADE, and have just opened a fresh and choice selection of

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To which they invite customers. Our motto, THE BEST GOODS AT FAIR PRICES. Please call and see us, at No. 20, DIAMOND, Allegheny city.
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Successors to HAHN & RIDDLE.

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WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

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As our stock has been purchased at LOW PRICES, we are prepared to offer them at correspondingly low rates to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS.

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HAVE NOW IN STORE

500 doz. one and two pound cans Cove and Spiced Oysters.
Also, have just received two casks prime new Turkish Prunes.
Three casks extra Bordeaux Prunes, in cartoons and tin cans, for family use.
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CHILLED GLASS MOULDS,

Made under our Patent, bearing date January 30th, 1866, and hereby give notice that all persons infringing on said patent, by making or using said Glass Moulds, other than those made as above, will be proceeded against according to law.

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Wheeling, W. V., March 16, 1867.

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3,000 IN BBLS. FOR SALE BY
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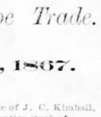

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Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without indorsement, by formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 10,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification at the office of the Surveyor General of the acceptance of the bid by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867.

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50 cases whole, halves and qrs. Boxes Sardines;
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General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,

AND

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago Ex.. 2:20 a m	Chicago Ex.... 2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.. 2:20 a m	Cleveland Ex.. 2:30 a m
Erie & Y'gn Ex. 6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.... 10:25 a m
Cl. & Wstg'n Ex. 6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.. 9:45 a m
Chic. Ex. Mail. 7:00 a m	Chicago Ex.... 3:10 p m
Chicago Mail.. 1:30 p m	Cl. & Wstg. Ex. 3:50 p m
Cl. & Wstg. Ex. 2:15 p m	Erie & Y'gn Ex. 6:45 p m
Chicago Ex.... 5:15 p m	Chicago Ex.... 9:40 p m

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CONSOLIDATION.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Trade on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee on Consolidation, and to take action on the subject.

ACCIDENT IN ALLEGHENY.—A boy named Thomas Davis, residing on Rebecca street, First ward, Allegheny, fell from a shed yesterday, striking the ground with such force as to dislocate his shoulder. Medical aid was summoned, and he is now doing well.

STORE ROBBED AT BUENA VISTA.—The store of C. S. Lucas, at Buena Vista, this county, was entered on Sunday night last, and robbed of a large quantity of goods, consisting of dry goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, undershirts, drawers, suspenders, knives, and other articles usually contained in a village store. Two valises were also taken, one of which was marked on the side "J. E. Lucas." A reward of one hundred dollars has been offered for the arrest of the thief or thieves, and the recovery of the goods.

A BIG LITTLE THING.—Who has not been taken in, dozens of times, with patent match boxes? Patent humbugs, rather. We have, at all events, until we have long despaired of securing that really important thing—a safe, convenient means of striking a light. Well, *the thing is done*. Yes, done effectually. Bowin at 128 Wood street, has this wonder in a small compass. By a simple movement, out springs a prepared tape about an inch long, which ignites by the same process, and burns long enough to light cigars all round. It meets the want completely, as anybody will say who see it.

AN elephant only eight inches high and twelve inches long, may be seen "free, gratis, for nothing," at Union Depot Hotel.

DECK HAND DROWNED.—A colored man named Stephen Spicer, employed as a deck hand on the steamboat Franklin, was drowned in the Monongahela river on Tuesday evening, by falling off the afterguards of the boat, as it was passing Wm. Gray's Landing. An attempt was made by the officers and passengers of the boat to rescue him, but he sank before assistance arrived. The body was not recovered. The deceased has been employed on the boat for a long time, and was regarded as a good deck hand.

CURIOUS FREAK OF TWO CHICKENS.—During the late war, while the steamer Spray, now lying at the Monongahela wharf, was employed by the Government in transporting military stores from St. Louis to Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River, a quantity of chickens were purchased for the use of the crew. Among the number was a rebel rooster and a hen, whose lives were preserved, owing to their venerable appearance, and they were permitted to remain on board. The pair made twenty-eight round trips from St. Louis to Johnsonville, and Captain George Smith, upon purchasing the boat, learned their history, and concluded not to interfere with them. During their eighteen months' residence on the boat, they have never been known to leave the upper deck, except on one occasion when they paid a visit to the steerage. Cottage, where they remained all night, but in the morning they returned to their former quarters. They are in a healthy condition, and the crew have become so accustomed to old Chanticleer's morning salute that should any accident deprive them of his presence, his loss would be considered a general calamity.

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Birmingham Council.

A regular monthly meeting of the Borough Council of Birmingham was held on Tuesday evening. Members present—Messrs. Ihmson, Ziefell, Schwarm, Kerr, Welker, Malone and Burgess Salisbury.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following borough officers, recently elected, being present, filed their bonds and were sworn into office by Burgess Salisbury: George Krugh, Weighmaster; D. Doran, Street Commissioner; Alex. McLean, Board Measurer; F. Fogle, High Constable; Nicholas Kautzler, Clerk of Markets.

On motion of Dr. Kerr, the Burgess was authorized to deliver over the deeds for the engine lot to Fred. L. Ihmsen and Adam Krebs.

The following bills were presented, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the amounts specified:

County Taxes, Engine Property	$ 6 09
Wm. Young, work on Engine House	12 50
Keller, Williams & Co., gravel	43 40
Gas Company, street lamps	50 50
Lock-up	5 67
F. Fogle, sundries	9 10
Gas Company, putting up street lamp	12 50
D. Doran, Street Commissioner	30 00
F. Fogle, Constable	30 00
Fred. Lundel, night watchman	62 00
R. Husted, "	62 00

On motion of Mr. Ihmsen, Mr. Zimmerman was allowed to "tap" a sewer from his cellar on Washington street to the street, under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

On motion of Mr. Welker, Mr. R. G. Keehan was allowed to drain the water from the cellar of his house on Centre street to the street.

A petition signed by residents of Grosvenor and Center streets, asking for the grading and paving of the same, was presented, and on motion of Dr. Kerr the petition were received, and the prayer of the petitioners granted.

A communication from the Mechanics' Hose Company was presented asking Council to pass an ordinance inflicting a penalty on persons creating a false alarm of fire. On motion of Mr. Ihmsen, the Solicitor was instructed to draw up an ordinance in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

The following standing committees were announced by the Burgess:

Finance—Messrs. Ihmsen and Kerr.

Streets—Messrs. Welker, Ziefell and Schwarm.

Markets—Messrs. Wallace, McIlwaine and Malone.

Police and Public Buildings—Messrs. Ihmsen, McIlwaine and Schwarm.

The Finance Committee reported a reduction of one per cent. on bounty bond assessments, as follows: Bounty, ten mills; borough, ten mills; special, five mills. On motion of Mr. Welker, the report was received, and the tax for the ensuing year be as recommended by the Committee.

On motion of Dr. Kerr, the Street Committee were requested to report the probable cost of the construction of the extension of the sewer on Washington street.

On motion of Mr. Ihmsen, the salary of the borough officers was fixed the same as last year, with the exception of the Treasurer and Clerk of Council, whose salaries are to be increased to the following amounts: Treasurer, $400; Clerk, $200.

On motion of Mr. Welker, a warrant was ordered to be drawn in favor of Burgess Salisbury for thirty dollars, for drawing up deeds, stamps, and furnishing coal for lock-up.

On motion, Council adjourned.

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POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.]

ARREST OF A THIEF.

Officer Campbell, of the Allegheny day police, yesterday morning arrested a young man named George McMurry, aged about eighteen years, charged with stealing some brushes from the store of Mr. Woods, Ohio street, some time since. In connection, with two others named Housenbeck and Cushchinose. While in the lock-up he confessed to having participated in the theft of Wyman's store, and also acknowledged to having picked a man's pocket a few weeks ago of nine dollars, to stealing a gold watch from a jewelry store, in Lawrenceville, a few months ago, stealing some stockings from a store in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and to several smaller thefts. He is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

WOULDN'T PAY HIS LAWYER'S FEES.

Anthony Weidman, Esq., attorney at law, appeared yesterday, and made an information against Robt. Reilly, charging him with false pretenses. The prosecutor alleged that Reilly owed him ten dollars for professional services, and the defendant told him to go down to the horse market yesterday, and he would pay him. The prosecutor went there, but Reilly refused to pay him, saying that he had no money. When the case came up Reilly was ordered to borrow ten dollars which he paid to Mr. Weidman, when the charge was withdrawn.

THE BIRMINGHAM AFFRAY BEING AFFRAY.

Charles Decker, one of the parties committed to jail by Burgess Salisbury, charged with felonious assault and battery, in stabbing Michael Murin, in in Birmingham a few weeks since, made application to Court yesterday and was released on entering bail for his appearance at trial.

BAWN BAIL.

Wm. Dollahan, committed to jail on Monday by Alderman Taylor, on a charge of assault and battery, gave bail for his appearance and was released.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

John McAnulty was committed to jail yesterday in default of the payment of a fine and costs.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

STOLE A FLAT BOAT.

Henry Bradley appeared yesterday and made an information against Frank Luther, for larceny. Bradley alleges that some time since a flat boat belonging to him, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, was cut loose from the wharf at Kittanning, and on Tuesday last he found it in the possession of the defendant at the Allegheny wharf. The accused was arrested and held in five hundred dollars bail for his appearance at Court to answer.

ARRESTED.

Michael McBride, against whom an information for assault and battery was lodged some time since by John A. Mc.ain, was arrested yesterday and held to bail for a hearing.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Daniel McElherron, charged with larceny as bailee of twenty dollars, on oath of Mary Leonard, of Limetown, was arrested, and committed to jail for trial in default of bail.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

A FAMILY DIFFICULTY.

Patrick Fitzpatrick appeared and made an information yesterday against his wife Elizabeth, for assault and battery, alleging that she seized a poker and struck him on the head with it, knocking him down. Elizabeth was arrested, but upon agreeing to pay the costs, the bail was withdrew the charge.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.

Wm. Graham lodged complaint yesterday against Richard Walsh, charging him with assault and battery, alleging that he beat and abused him without just cause. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Martin Shortel lodged complaint against D. Crawford, for assault and battery. Shortel alleges that Crawford first threw upon him a bucket of hot water, and then, no doubt for the purpose of cooling him off, threw a bucket of cold water on him. The accused was arrested and held in three Hundred dollars bail for a hearing.

LARCENY OF A ROCKING CHAIR.

Morris O'Connell, of the Fifth ward, made oath charging John Donegan, of the Sixth ward, with the larceny of a cushioned rocking chair from his residence. A warrant was issued for Donegan's arrest.

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ALLEGHENY COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Annual Meeting—Second Day's Proceedings.

The Allegheny County Teachers' Institute convened in the Third Ward Public School House at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning. President A. T. Douthett in the chair. The exercises were opened with prayer by Prof. Samuel Campbell, of the Reserve township schools.

Rev. James S. Dickerson, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, was introduced and delivered a lecture on the subject of "Teacher and Artist." He referred to the qualities necessary to make a teacher really an artist, and compared them with those required of a statue cutter, who, from a rough block of marble, and by patience, at length, carved the handsome statue. The lecture was an excellent one, and occupied an hour in delivery.

After a short recess, the Rev. E. R. McGregor, A. M., was introduced and delivered a lecture on the unpronounceable subject of "Phrenomenotechny," which he explained as meaning nonsense.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the question "Would it be expedient to cancel all existing Professional Certificates," which was to have been taken up in the morning, was postponed.

The Association then adjourned until half-past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the appointed hour in the afternoon the Association re-assembled, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. John Douglas, D. D., pastor of the First Reformed Presbytria Church of this city.

Rev. Dr. Douglas then delivered an instructive lecture on "The relation of Science to Religion."

The speaker said there was no variance between religion and science when properly understood. There was no more purer or holier study in the world than the science of christianity. True religion was not inimical to true science. Christianity needs nothing in which to disguise itself. Geology is supposed to be one of the worst enemies of christianity. We believe in scripture chronology. Three centuries ago science was scarcely known in the civilized world. The sun is the source of light now, but we do not know that there was a source of light before the sun was created. The speaker referred to the great battle between infidelity and christianity in the early ages, and the rise and progress of science since that time.

The Chairman announced that Miss Martha Glass, who was announced to read an essay at the afternoon session, was not present, but would probably be present to-day.

A debate was then entered into on the subject "Are Mental Arithmetic and Diagrams becoming Hobbies in our Public Schools?"

Prof. Andrew Burtt, of the Fifth Ward Public Schools, opened the debate upon the part of the affirmative. The speaker stated that he was not expected to say that there is no benefit in grammatical diagrams and mental arithmetic. Grammatical diagrams cannot give the student even an idea of true grammar, and is of no use to him practically. In addition to bring hobby in schools, it brings teachers and their graduate students into disrepute in the eyes of practical men. There is not a good writer in the country that has studied or advocates grammatical diagrams. In regard to mental arithmetic, it is calculated to do away with the use of practical arithmetic to a great extent. What reason can be shown why we should throw away numerals? The use of practical arithmetic only was practiced by the practical men of former years, and why should we go to a large extent, dispense with it now, by using mental arithmetic.

Prof. J. Morrow, of the South Pittsburgh Public Schools, continued the debate upon the negative. He said that grammatical diagrams and mental arithmetic receive more attention than they demand by pupils, then they are hobbies, and if they do not, then they are no hobbies. The diagram system of analysis is the best method of teaching the branches which they represent, and hence cannot become hobbies. The diagram method is more interesting to pupils, because it is more satisfactory. Teachers can impart knowledge to pupils better by grammatical diagrams. In his debate the speaker developed the following points in regard to grammatical diagrams: 1st. The diagram method contains all the analysis and definitions that are found in any other system of analysis, and the diagrams in addition as auxiliaries to explain the science. 2d. The diagram method is novel, and, therefore, more interesting to the pupils than any other. 3d. More can be accomplished with the diagram method in a shorter time than with any other. 4th, By the diagram method, the teacher has the advantage of two avenues of the mind.

The Speaker contended that the analytical or mental method is the best method of analysis, logic, and developed the following points on the subject: 1st—The analytical or mental method is the only true method. 2d—it gives the pupil opportunity of acquiring correct style of language. 3d—It is necessary to a correct understanding of the higher mathematics. 4th—It teaches the pupil to reason for himself, and this mind is thus developed.

A discussion was then entered into on the question, which was participated in by Prof. J. F. McClymonds, of the Commercial College; Prof. E. M. Still, of the Second Ward Public Schools, Allegheny; Prof. I. A. McCrum, of the Second Ward Public Schools, Pittsburgh; Professor Brosman and Professor George W. Luckey, of the Third Ward Public Schools, Pittsburgh.

At the close of the discussion, the Association then adjourned until seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened with prayer by Prof. J. F. McClymonds.

The Chairman stated that it was his painful duty to announce the death of Mr. John Kelly, a respected member of the profession, and hoped the Institute would take some action to prepare a suitable tribute to the memory of the deceased.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of the following persons, was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions in reference thereto, for the consideration of the Association: J. F. McClymonds, John G. Brown and A. Burtt.

On motion, a committee of three were appointed to prepare resolutions touching on the various subjects discussed on Wednesday evening. The committee consists of Profs. R. Curry, W. A. Johnston and John Morrow.

A debate was then taken upon the question, "Should corporeal punishment be abolished in our Public Schools?"

Prof. Samuel Campbell, of the Reserve township Public Schools, debated the question on the part of the affirmative. He believed that it was just as impossible to beat knowledge into a child as knowledge into his head. "If the pupil is infringed on the discipline of the school and was dismissed, the parents of that pupil would feel that their interference was called for, and accordingly supplied themselves the suitable punishment. Such cases of dismissal would be afterwards of rare occurrence. For many years past corporeal punishment has been abolished in Prussia, and even in New York, Cleveland and many other cities of the United States, it has been wholly or partially done away with. Expulsion has been substituted for coporeal punishment in the First Ward Schools of this city, and, it is hoped, with good results.

Prof. I. A. McCrum, of the Second Ward Public Schools, of this city, discussed the question on the part of the negative. He said that in all ages there were certain laws among society, with penalties attached to their nonobservance. Those laws also exist in every private family, and upon their strict adherence good order in the family is observed. In the school room the associations are similar, the teacher occupying the place of the parent. The gentleman, his opponent, admitted that the parent was vested with authority to administer chastisement when necessary, and why not the teacher, who is placed in his stead, have the same authority. Corporeal punishment should only be inflicted in the school room in cases of necessity. The speaker himself made use of moral suasion when possible, generally succeeding, and in nine cases out of ten with beneficial results.

Prof. G. J. Luckey, of the Third Ward Public Schools, made a few remarks on the negative side of the question. Although no person disliked more than he did to use the rod upon a pupil, he found it frequently necessary to do so, and good results generally followed. He referred, however, to some teachers who infringed upon this right, and frequently punished pupils who did not deserve it.

Miss Helen Barnard then read a well written essay on "Labor," referring in appropriate terms to the various avocations and departments of business.

The evening exercises having been concluded, the association adjourned until this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

One of the most pleasant features of the Institute theretofore, has been the very excellent music which is furnished by the choir. Miss Fannie Cooper presiding at the organ. The ladies composing the band of singers are Misses Fannie Martin, Lizzie Crooks, Olive Robinson, Lizzie Miller, Ella McCutcheon, Mary Young, Kadie Neely and Bella Kerrigan. They are assisted by Profs. McCrum, Snodgrass and several other gentlemen.

The sessions of the Institute will close today. Prof. J. S. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Public Schools, will this present, and deliver two lectures—one in the afternoon and the other in the evening.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The following is a programme of the exercises to-day:

MORNING SESSION.—Prayer. Music. Reading minutes. Lecture—"Character of Man as a Form"—"Our Guests and their Dresses," W. N. Hull. Music. Recess. Music. Lecture—Rev. E. E. Swift. Elocution—Prof. Newel. Music. Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Prayer. Music. Lecture—"Common Things," Rev. J. Crain. Lecture—"History of Education," A. S. Wheeler. Music. Recess. Music. Lecture—"A Man is a Man for a' that," Dr. Rees. Music. Calisthenics—Rev. S. Grey. Elocution—Prof. Newel. Lecture—Prof. Wickersham. Music.

EVENING SESSION.—Prayer. Music. Lecture—Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D. Lecture—Prof. Wickersham. Music. Miscellaneous Business. Adjournment.

CONSOLIDATED PITTSBURGH.—The Erie *Dispatch*, one of the most enterprising dailies in the State, says: "A measure is now before the Legislature to consolidate all the municipalities around and adjacent to Pittsburgh with the latter city, and thus make one grand town of 300,000 inhabitants. If this is done the Iron City will be able to "take its own part" among the big towns of the Republic. Success to Pittsburgh all the time. It is black without and solid midnight, but within as brilliant as the polished diamond. She deserves to grow, and we say let her grow." If our merchants have advertisements to send abroad, they will find the Erie *Dispatch* one of the best of mediums through which to reach the public.

FROM the steward of the steamboat Dubuque, Mr. John Lousson: This is to certify that I have been troubled for many years with liver complaint, dyspepsia, costiveness, debility, &c. I was recommended to try the Indian Herb Doctor; I did so, and I am happy to say he has cured me. JOHN LOUSSON.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

Reformed Presbyterian Presbytery

The Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburgh met in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. John McMillan, Moderator. After the making out of the roll, Rev. D. Patton was elected Moderator for the ensuing year, and Rev. George Scott, D. D., was appointed Clerk.

Mr. Patton requested that the name of the Shenango Congregation be stricken from the roll, inasmuch as it had entered into a union with the United Presbyterian Congregation of Adamsville.

Rev. John Douglas, D. D., laid a call on the table of Presbytery which he had received from the Rev. Joseph H. Presely, of Erie, Clerk of the Presbytery of the Lake, in connection with the United Presbyterian Church. The call was from the United Presbyterian Congregation of Adamsville, inviting Rev. D. Patton to become their pastor. The call was declined.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of General Synod in New York, in May next: Rev. George Scott, D. D., John Douglas, D. D., Revs. John McMillan, John Alford, Robert McMillan, Thomas Johnston and J. F. Hill, and John Stevenson, Thomas Smith, Wm. Gill, and J. P. Fleming, Esqs.

An informal complaint was preferred by the Rev. Mr. Lamb, pastor of the Old School Presbyterian Congregation, of Millidegeville, against the Rev. D. Patton, for visiting and preaching to his congregation contrary to his wishes. Mr. Patton explained that the people had informed him that Mr. Lamb was no longer their pastor. A committee of conference was appointed to hear the parties and report to Presbytery.

At the evening session Mr. J. G. Boice was licensed to preach the gospel as a candidate for the ministry. The Rev. John Douglas, D. D., at the request of the Monitor, officiated in the license service.

The committee on the Lamb and Patton case reported that they had failed to effect a reconciliation between the parties, recommended that the matter be dismissed, and the way be left open for Mr. Lamb to bring in a charge in due form against Mr. Patton, if he shall see fit.

The Presbytery then adjourned after prayer, singing, and the pronouncing of the benediction by the Monitor, to meet in Austintown, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of October at 11 o'clock.

I HAD my hand almost smashed to jelly. Some doctors wanted to cut it off, and said that it could not be cured any other way. I called on the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street, and in one week he has cured it.

EDWARD CORREN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

246 PENN STREET—Sill & Gillespie, Dentists.

R. R. Bulger & R. R. Reeves, undertakers, No. 88 Smithfield street. tf

A n elephant only eight inches high and twelve inches long, may be seen "free, gratis, for nothing," at Union Depot Hotel.

TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS AND AWNINGS FOR SALE.—A small lot of large-sized Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Awnings and Tents, nearly new, bright and clear heavy duck, will be sold at a great deal less than half the original cost. Inquire of Robert F. Weddell, corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy cod livers, and put up expressly for Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. MW

SPRING SUITS.—SPRING SUITS.—Our merchants, clerks and others in the city generally ought not to fail paying a personal visit to the extensive merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 88, Wood street, and examine their rare and choice stock of goods for spring wear. No other establishment in this city can establish so great a variety, nor produce finer goods than this popular firm. Gentlemen's and youth's furnishing goods just received. A splendid assortment of everything for men's and boy's wear, call and examine.

AN elephant only eight inches high and twelve inches long, may be seen "free, gratis, for nothing," at Union Depot Hotel.

RISTORI—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Every gentleman who intends witnessing the sublime representations of "Queen Elizabeth," of England, and "Mary, Queen of Scots," by the renowned Italian tragedienne, Madame Adelaide Ristori, should not fail to wear an elegant scarf not unlike suitable to the occasion. Messrs. Murdock & Putnam, No. 72 Fifth street, nearly opposite the postoffice, have recently ordered, specially for the Ristori representations, a splendid and very large invoice of the most entrancing scarfs and ties, made of the finest and richest crossing *moire antique*, silks, satins, etc., from the grandest emporium in New York. They will be received in time for sale at Murdock & Putnam's, on Friday evening of this week.

R. E. BREED & COMPANY'S CHINA WAREHOUSE.—This old established and eminently well-known house is one of those wholesale and retail concerns to whose liberal spirit of enterprise in Pittsburgh may point with pride, illustrating the character of the leading mercantile establishments in this city. Liberality of dealing, cosmopolitan manners, a disposition not only "to live" but "to let live," distinguishes Messrs. Breed & Company in their transactions. Country merchants, dealers and retail purchasers will find their stock the largest, best selected and most satisfactory to make selections from in this city, and their tariff of prices places their goods within the reach of "the million." The present is a busy season in almost every household, and heads of families should be sure to call on Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

THE SPRING TIME HAS COME AGAIN.—The spring season has returned, and with it comes the buds and flowers of rare hue and texture, and the sweet odors of spring breezes. Now everybody is engaged in decorating their homes anew, and surely there is nothing more beautiful for the drawing room, parlor, or sleeping chamber—nothing more appropriate for the family album, than a correct likeness of yourself, or a relation, or friend. Where can you procure a perfect picture? Why, at McBride & Mahan's, No. 31 Fifth street, next door to the Allegheny National Bank. Messrs. McBride & Mahan enjoy the widest reputation in this part of the country, as first-class artists, and their works demonstrate their ability to be so regarded. They have the best facilities in this city for taking all styles of pictures, and employ none but the best artists in their establishment. Go and examine their *carte de visites*, which are pronounced by the most competent judges to be unsurpassed in every particular. Nothing in Philadelphia, New York, or other eastern galleries, can be found to equal them.

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HEAR REASON!—STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSES!—When a garrison apprehends an attack from an outside enemy, what does it do? It STRENGTHENS THE DEFENSES. The human system at this period of the year is beleaguered by morbid influences. The stringency is full of them. Every change of weather lays the feeble open to their attacks. What is to be done in order to baffle these unseen, but ever active foes? STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSES. Do you ask how? The answer is simple—the means within the reach of all: Reinforce the vital organs and the nervous system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Tone the stomach, regulate the bowels, rouse the sluggish liver, cheer the spirits, enrich and purify the vital current, with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. That's the way to STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSES, and render the capital of health impregnable. If you wish to escape billious headache, intermittent fever, indigestion, and nervous visitations—to enjoy, in all its plentitude, the blessing of "a sound mind in a sound body," use this incomparable preventive and restorative. It preserves health in the healthy, and renews it in the weak and ailing.

DIED:

IRWIN—At Sewickley, on the 3d inst., PATTIE M. IRWIN, eldest daughter of John and Martha Mary Irwin, aged seventeen years.

The friends of the house at 11 o'clock A. M. The funeral will proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery, from the Fort Wayne Station, Allegheny, on the arrival of the Leetsdale Accommodation train, 1:05 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY the 5th inst. 2t

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machines

ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S 27 Fifth street.

INSURANCE.

CRESCENT INSURANCE CO.,

OF CINCINNATI.

OFFICE, N. W. CORNER SYCAMORE AND PUBLIC LANDING, SECOND FLOOR.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

DIRECTORS:

Henry A. Jones,	John C. Reno,	L. LaBolteaux,
John Todd,	John G. Isham,	J. H. Goodhart,
J. W. Batchelor,	John Bailie,	J. Cunningham,

This Company is now prepared to issue Fire and Marine Policies at the current rates.

JAMES W. BATCHELOR, Pres't.
FRANK X. RENO, Secretary.
JOSEPH R. SMITH, Surveyor. MWF-1p

7-30 BONDS,

CONVERTED INTO

NEW 5-20'S OF 1865,

On Government Terms, Without Charge.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Corner FOURTH and WOOD STS.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert SEVEN-THIRTIES into

5-20 Bonds of 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,

COR. OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 3d, 1867.

We present our usual tabular abstract of the condition of our banks as represented by their several statements just publish d, for the quarter ending, April 1st, 1867, and a comparison of the most important aggregates with those of the preceding reports. The most marked change is shown in the heavy decrease in deposits. There were many causes operated to produce this result, the most p ominent of which, was the stoppage or our iron mills, and the utter prostration in other heavy branches of trade. But amid all the discouragements, our banks have kept up their usual line of discounts, and are to day in a sound and solid condition.

—James T. Brady & Co. advertise the new State Loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—5-10s, 10-15s and 15-25s—that is, the State reserves the option of redemption in five years on the 5-10s. The investment is considered A No. 1, as it bears 6 per cent. interest, *free from taxation*. Parties desiring to invest, can purchase of Messrs. Brady & Co., saving Eastern commission and Express charges.

—The following table shows a comparison of the aggregates of the main items of the January with the April statements:

Capital	January. $10,755,500	April. $10,755,500		
Old Circulation	243,373	241,113	Dec.	$2,260
Net Circulation	7,502,100	7,520,100	Inc.	18,000
Deposits	12,366,048	11,066,042	Dec.	1,300,006
Loans	20,663,869	19,363,869	Dec.	1,300,000
U. S. Securities	10,887,804	10,476,800	Dec.	411,004
Coin, L. T. & C.	3,413,184	4,124,062	Inc.	710,878
Due by banks	2,174,125	2,076,186	Dec.	97,939

—The quotations from the New York Stock Board to-day, received at noon by Mr. Bryan, show a slight decline in nearly the whole list.

Gold				134
5 Stocks, 1881				109
5 Bonds, 5-20's, 1865				107
5 Bonds, 5-20's, 1865				107
10 Stocks, 10-40's				104
Michigan Southern				87
Michigan Central				120
P., F. Wayne & Chicago				97
Chicago & Rock Island				103
Illinois Central				127
Chicago & Northwestern preferred				65
Reading				96

One o'clock New York quotations to Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, show the following changes:

Gold				134
6 per cent. bonds, 1881				109
6 per cent. bonds, May and November				107
6 per cent. bonds, January and July				107
10-40's				104
December Compounds				15
January and July				15
June and July				15
Gold				134

—The law requiring the National Banks to make out quarterly statements has produced much derangement in the monetary matters at the leading centers of trade. Much complaint is made of the inconvenience it produces. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The special efforts made by the banks to prepare for their quarterly statements, show how useless is the law requiring these stated exhibits, as a means of ascertaining their real condition. No matter what may be their average condition, it is easy for them to get up, once in three months, an array of details showing a perfectly satisfactory state of affairs. But while this provision of the bank law is deceptive rather than otherwise, as a means of ascertaining the condition of the banks, it causes much inconvenience at four periods of the year by producing an irregular interference with the course of banking operations, and an interruption of business in financial and business circles."

—The Chicago *Journal* is severe in its notice of the quarterly statements of the banks in that city. It says: "Notwithstanding that the statements for this quarter have a much more honest appearance than those for the quarter preceding, we find nothing in them to praise. The system, as at present pursued, is a badone, and does not fulfil the expectations of those who are interested. Bank officers look upon the whole thing as a farce, and the sooner the system is abolished the better. The stringency that invariably takes place in the money market on the eve of quarterly day is entirely unnecessary and uncalled for. The Comptroller should insist on an *average* statement. This would be fully as acceptable to the department and the public, and, if carried out, would do away with that periodical scraping of currency and slaughter of exchanges which have seen four times a year, since the National Bank system went into effect. We observe that one institution includes in its liabilities a rediscount, and have deducted this item from the aggregate of loans and discounts in our summary. This is a practice that ought not to be tolerated. A bank is supposed to be an institution for loaning money, and not borrowing it; and inconsistent as it may seem, the institution declared to prides itself on absolutely refusing to allow interest on daily balances or time deposits. In financial circles it is well understood that the practice of re-discounting prevails to a large extent among the country Nationals, who are always scrambling and ambitious to do double the business justified by their actual cash means. Should a financial crisis take place, there would be only one result—the destruction of the entire National banking system. So long as re-discounting prevails the National Banks resemble a row of bricks—upset one, and the rest immediately fall to the ground.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 4, 1867.

The oil market yesterday was inactive, and the sales made were small—principally to meet the wants of city dealers. We note the following transactions:

CRUDE OIL.—Sales of 1000 bbls. to be delivered on the present stage of wates, 40@45 gravity, in bulk, at 6½c; 1000 bbls do. on same conditions, 6¾c; 1000 bbls. May delivery, sellers' option, at 6¾c; 220 bbls at 6¾c, packages returned; and 110 bbls, packages included, at 11½c.

REFINED OIL.—The sales were 2,000 bbls light straw to white, as follows: 500 bbls, April delivery, at 25½c; 500 bbls May delivery at 26c; 500 bbls do June at 26½c; 500 bbls July delivery at 27c.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lucesco Oil Company, 316 bbls ref., Philia.
Lockhart & Frew, 223 bbls refined, Philia.
Nat. Refg. Co., 150 bbls refined, Philia.
O B Jones, 166 bbls refined, Philadelphia.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

The demand continues fairly active, says the *Commercial* of Tuesday, and the market steady and firm. We notice sales to-day of 100 bags Rio at 16½c and of 700 bags do at from 18½c to 19¼c gold, duty paid. On Saturday a re-sale of 60 bags Rio ex-Cricket, was reported at 18½ gold, duty paid. We continue to quote as follows, viz: Rio, fair to prime, at 18@19c gold, in bond for cargoes and invoices; 16@18c gold, duty paid, for jobbing lots. Laguayra at 18@19c, and Java at 23@25c gold, duty paid.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 3, 1867.

There was a noticeable improvement to-day in many articles of trade. The good weather has induced country buyers to come to the city and make more extensive purchases. The roads are yet too bad to allow any great amount of produce to be brought in or city merchandise to be taken out. As soon as the roads become solid there will be a season of activity for a season at least, by considerable activity. Country merchants have generally allowed their stocks of goods to run pretty low. Flour continues active and has an appearance of an upward tendency in prices. Groceries are in good demand. Bacon and Lard are active. The attention of our readers is called to the following:

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 1, 1867.

During the past week there has been no unusual activity or change in the flour market with us, nor has there been any material change in the figures. We have continued at the same figures for a fortnight without any desire to decline, nor any warrant for an increase. The supply, in all grades, has not been large, and there has been but little speculation in the article. It would be unnecessary to recapitulate the operations of each day, as it would be almost a repetition from first to last. The same feeling of confidence in advancing prices still remains, and while we are unwilling to believe in still further increase in the prices of flour, we certainly have no apprehension of a falling off.

In the matter of wheat, up to-day, there has been no noticeable change, and its fluctuations have been moderate and changes, and its speculative strength, and this morning's board held firmly as follows: No. 1, $2 47 ₱ bush; No. 2, $2 28@; No. 3, $2 12, which advance was strongly supported and increased at the close, and the following figures: No. 1, $2 48 bush; No. 2, $2 31; No. 3, $2 15. The receipts of the week past have been in excess of the receipts of last year, in the following figures, which may be of interest: Receipts of last year, 15,800 centals; same dates this year, 20,000 centals; shipments, 14,400. We give the following figures as the ruling prices of the week: Flour, city double extra, $12 00; county do, $11 25@11 75; extras, $10 50@10 75. Oats sold at 70@72c for No. 2. Corn—Old No. 2, 86@91c; new No. 1, 85@86. Rye steady; $1 20@1 25. Provisions steady and quiet; beef, mess, $16 00; hams, beef, $26 00, pork; city mess, $22; prime, $21.

The matter of absorbing interest to-day is the annual elections of presiding officers of banks for the ensuing year, and the canvass is carried on with all the spirit that men can enlist, when moved by either friendship or principle, and while making a good night to-day, will settle to-morrow again into the usual ways of business, quite satisfied in the fortunate candidates for the honors of the Chambers.

Very respectfully, yours,

MOWER, CHURCH & BELL.

The receipts of leading articles of produce at Pittsburgh, per river and railroad, since our last were as follows: Flour, 1,500 barrels; wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 2,640 sacks; barley, 900 sacks; wheat, 750 sacks; rye, 151 sacks; oats, 250 sacks, and butter, 43 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise stated:

ASHES—We quote ashes, selling by the ton, at 8½c ₱ lb for potash; 5½c for common soda ash; 5½c for refined soda ash, and 12c ₱ lb for Pearl.

APPLES—Sales from store were made at from $1 00 @2 00 per barrel, as to quality, and $2 75@3 00 for other qualities. Sales of 25 bbls pippins at $5 00 reported.

BUTTER—Choice qualities of butter are very scarce, and in good demand, while common to prime grades are abundant nominal in price, as to quality and condition. We note sales of 3 packages and 6 half firkins at 28c; 2 bbls and 2 packages choice at 26c, and 2 boxes choice at 26c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—We note sales of Hamburg at 16c; Western Reserve at 17c, and Goshen at 20c